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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
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The Daily Commercial.
TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL.
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General Grant.

After spending one day in Washington and one in Baltimore, the Lieutenant General has returned to City Point. Reports and surmises to the effect that he is about to make a material change in the disposition of his forces are wholly at fault. It is unquestionably true, however, that the state of things on the Upper Potomac induced him to make the visit and give his personal attention to preparations for guarding against a repetition of the late raids, and to drive the rebels far beyond our borders. The appointment of General SHERIDAN to supersede General HUNTER portends an effective management and a vigorous campaign. It is now thought that the report that General HOOKER is to have a command in the Upper Potomac was premature. That general does not appear to have been provided for yet. It is known that he coveted the command of the Army of the Potomac, but with little prospect of being gratified.

Can We Help New York?

As there is danger of New York suffering from an invasion of rebels from Canada, in that it is rumored that it is the intention of said rebels to destroy the canal locks at Lockport, it is of the greatest importance that a sufficient military force should be provided at once to defend our sister State. We shall be as cordial now in rendering help in that way as formerly, when a similar demonstration from Canada was threatened and our soldiers went to to help General DIX to guard Johnson's Island where the rebel prisoners were encamped, if our help is wanted. We were not quite ready for the Chambersburg affair, but we are getting organized fast. It was just when we were ready that our soldiers were needed in New York before. General DIX only needs to give us one hour's notice, and we shall be on the road.

Averill's Victory.

The late rout of the rebels by Gen. AVERILL, at Moorfield, is confirmed. The only drawback is that the rebel Gen. JOHNSON escaped after being made a prisoner. His staff, however, are among the six hundred prisoners taken. The entire rebel artillery fell into the hands of AVERILL, and barbarian MCCAUSLAND escaped by fleeing to the mountains. He will yet cry to the rocks to hide him.

The Official Vote on the First Amendment.

Fifty-four counties have been heard from, and as the great interest of the election centres on the first amendment, we present the aggregate in fifty-four counties, as follows:

For the 1st amendment.....	186,842
Against amendment.....	98,512
Majority in favor of amendment.....	88,300

Cameron, Elk, Forest, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, M'Kean, Pike, Potter, Venango, Warren and Wayne counties to be heard from, which will undoubtedly increase the majority to one hundred thousand.

Late Military Intelligence.

Major General Wallace, lately in command of the Middle Department, is ordered to resume command of the Eighth army corps, and other troops serving within the department from which he was temporarily relieved. The troops of Major General Ricker's command, temporarily assigned to the forces under Major General Wright, have been relieved from that assignment. At last accounts General Wright's command was at Rockville, Maryland.

General Grant and his staff have returned to the army of the Potomac from a visit to the Upper Potomac. Latest reports from the Shenandoah Valley represent the rebels in force south of Winchester, and it is thought we shall have an engagement with them in that vicinity.

A telegram from Buffalo states that rumors are rife in that city that the rebels and sympathisers in Canada are about to make a raid on that city. It is said that the Government is informed of it.

The Union officers recently exchanged at Charleston have arrived at Fortress Monroe. They report that General Foster says he will take Charleston within two months. Prisoners of confinement in the interior of Georgia are being removed to Charleston, as the rebels don't consider them safe in their late prisons. Six hundred officers arrived on the 3d.

The rebels have determined to sustain General Hood in his bloody work at Atlanta. His army was sixty thousand strong when it crossed the Chattahoochie river in retreat, it was ascertained. Of its fighting strength since that time, but has been reinforced by a large body of militia; all the forces operating in Mississippi, lately under command of Lieutenant General Stephen Decatur Lee, and a large portion of General Richard Taylor's army from the west bank of the Mississippi river. The army under Hood is now considerably, but does not make it equal to that of General Sherman in numbers, and certainly not in moral and real military strength, because Sherman has with him fifty thousand veterans from the departments of Generals Canby, Rosecrans and Steele, and relieve many veterans now holding the railroad from Atlanta back to Nashville, with new men.

Correspondence from Hilton Head, of date August 2d, states that until within two weeks affairs in Florida had been very quiet. Several recent raids by Gen. Birney has, however, invested that district with some interest. An expedition on the Fernandina Railroad resulted in the destruction, at Callehan, of two cars and the telegraph office, the capture of a locomotive and seven cars, and a number of horses and a large quantity of small arms and stores were captured. Subsequently a more important expedition proceeded up the St. John's in transports to Taylor's Ford, on Black Creek. A column advanced to Whitesville on the south fork of Black Creek, where a force of rebels was drawn up to dispute the crossing. A skirmish ensued, which ended in the complete rout of the enemy. The fighting was sustained on our side by two colored regiments, who behaved with a commendable degree of valor. The force pushed on for thirty miles, and destroyed the trestle works and the railroad bridge over the St. Mary's river. At Clay's Hills they had a brisk skirmish with the 2d Florida cavalry, who fled in confusion. The column then marched to Trout bridge on the Gainesville road, and destroyed the trestle works. They next proceeded on the old Alachua trail to Darby's Still, on the Lake City Railroad, where a trestle work and a water tank were destroyed. While the water tank was burning, the wind suddenly changed and communicated the flames to a building containing two thousand barrels of rosin, all of which was consumed. The column proceeded to storm Baldwin, but the enemy evacuated the place during the night. Our troops here secured a quantity of guns, sabres and forage. A rebel mail was also captured, one of the letters, dated at Baldwin a day or two previous, stating that the force in that place consisted of the Second Florida Cavalry, the Scott Battalion, four companies of reserves, Dunham's artillery and Villepigue's artillery. Our forces now occupy Baldwin and Camp Milton. The formidable earth works which Milton once caused to be erected for the defence of each of those places, are still standing. Cars run daily between Jacksonville and Baldwin. The principal object in holding Baldwin is to destroy the rebels of the use of three lines of railway, and prevent them from driving cattle from the lower and richer portions of the State into Georgia. The rebels have subsisted their armies for a long time on cattle taken from Florida, and by cutting off this supply we must seriously affect their condition. A few days ago the steamer Alice Price was run aground in Nassau creek, Florida, the captain being on board at the time. The vessel remained fast for a short time and then went to pieces. She had on board a quantity of ordnance stores for Gen. Birney's expedition. She was an old worthless boat, and was soon to be taken from the Government service. It is understood that a rigid examination will be instituted into the circumstances attending her loss.

The Norristown *Press* says: "A terrible tragedy was enacted at Matsunk, in Upper Marion township, on Thursday evening fortnight, that resulted in the death of Martin Burns. Burns got drunk and went around abusing people generally. He went to a house where his wife was paying a visit and drove her home, striking and otherwise abusing her on the way. He then went to the house of Mrs. Martin, and after conducting himself in a disorderly manner, went out, but had not proceeded far when he was met by John Rafferty, who is a brother of Mrs. Burns. Some words passed between them, and Rafferty was seen to make a motion as if throwing something at Burns, and then strike him. Burns then staggered towards Rafferty, who seized him, and they fell, Rafferty on top. After several minutes the latter was taken off, and Burns was laid on the railroad, and he expired in about an hour and a half. Rafferty was arrested and brought to Norristown."

A Sensation Ahead.

The New York papers have got a rare sensation in store for their readers, in the matter of the murder of Mr. BRIGGS in an English Railway carriage. The suspected murderer was traced to a packet ship, on board of which he is supposed to have taken passage for New York and subsequently sailed. As soon as these facts were discovered, Inspector TURNER and two witnesses took passage on board of a steamer and arrived in New York several days ago, where they waited upon the Police authorities and made the necessary arrangements for the capture of the coming murderer. Since the arrival of these gentlemen in this country, Inspector KERRESSY, also of the London Police, arrived on Sunday with a second warrant for the arrest of MULLER, the alleged murderer. It appears that after the departure of Inspector TURNER additional testimony was adduced, and some important links in the evidence supplied. For this reason, and to guard against failure by any possible delay of the city of Manchester, Inspector KERRESSEY was sent out with a second warrant, endorsed by Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister. The same steamer which brought Inspector KERRESSEY, also brought the London *Spectator* for July 23d, which contains the following singular paragraph:

"At seven P. M. yesterday evening we received the following telegram from Stafford:

"*To the Editor of the Spectator:*

"'A foreigner fully answering the description of Muller, on his way to Liverpool for America, is in custody here, charged with the murder of Mr. Briggs. When spoken to about the murder he cried. Is dejected. Refuses refreshment. Sir Richard Mayne has been telegraphed to.'

"We do not know the writer, and this may be simply one of the hundred hoaxes perpetrated on the police. It is, however, just possible that it may be true—people not paying cash for hoaxes usually—and we consequently publish it."

In a few days the packet ship will arrive, and the harbor police boat will bear down the New York bay all the police Commissioners, Capt. Kennedy, Inspector Carpenter and all the harbor police towards the side of the arriving ship. The police reporters will also be in full force. A collation bill will be served, toasts drank, and speeches made. The London Police Inspectors will give assurances that they will bear back with them, in addition to the prisoner, the fact that England and America are on terms of unbroken and unbroakable friendship. Poor Muller, if he arrives in the anxiously looked for packet, will be put in irons, taken to Newgate, and hanged. And if he does not arrive, what then? Why, the two great Metropolitan Police Departments of the world shall have plighted to each other a troth that the two nations shall dwell in unity and harmony.

Late News Items.

The Baltimore correspondant of the Philadelphia *Telegraph* says: "I have it on what may be deemed semi official authority that General Butler is appointed Secretary of War in the place of Mr. Stanton." Improbable.

It is understood that General Grant has ordered General Sheridan and General Wright to attack Early at once, and to fight the rebels wherever they are to be found.

Major General Rousseau did not return from his raid unscathed. On the 1st instant he was confined to his bed with fever, but he was not considered dangerously ill.

The following nominations were made by the Union Convention which met at Sanbury in Northumberland county, on Monday:—For Congress, John B. Packer; for Legislature, Jac. M. Follmer.

Lieut. Col. A. J. H. Duganne, the poet, who went out with the New York Ironsides regiment, and who has been a prisoner in Texas for nearly a year and a half, arrived home at New York on Saturday night.

While Mrs. Patrick Howard was walking up Worthington street, in Springfield, Massachusetts, with her husband, last week, she suddenly exclaimed, "I can go no further without a rest," and was taken into a house, where she expired in about twenty minutes. The cause of her death was heart disease. She had been married only ten days.

Burglars are doing a harvest business in the country around Harrisburg.

Judge Lawrence, of Logan county, Ohio, has been nominated for Congress by the Union Convention in the Fourth District.

The receipts of the Oil Creek railroad for the months of June and July, 1864, were as follows:

Passengers.....	$16,911 75
Freight.....	108,748 59
Mail and Express.....	1,377 44
Total for two months.....	$127,035 78

During the same time there were transported 126,707 barrels oil. The receipts show an increase of more than fifty per cent. over the corresponding period of last year.

The emigration from the East to the West this season has been one continued, and continuous tide of men, women, children, and wagons. From a memorandum kept at Fort Lamarie, it appears that 6,161 wagons, with over 25,000 animals passed by that route westwardly from the middle of March till the 9th of July. The emigrants numbered over 19,000 persons. Eighteen of these there have been Mormon emigration of settlers, miners, freighters, &c., on the stage route through the Cheyenne Pass. No doubt the total number of westward bound across the plains this season exceeds 50,000.

A gentleman traveling west, whose name is unknown, was robbed of about sixty dollars in the depot, Harrisburg, on Saturday morning. The side pocket of his coat was cut and the money extracted therefrom. Fortunately he had a much larger amount in another pocket which the thief failed to get possession of.

Vesey, one of the counterfeiters arrested by Col. Baker, in St. Louis, and taken to Washington, has been in the hands of the police before, in New York, for being concerned in a far west bank, whose only existence was in the latter city.

Dan Voorhees removed his law office, in Terre Haute, a few days ago, and in doing so left behind a package of pamphlets which are now in the hands of the Provost Marshal. On examination, they were found to be fifteen hundred copies of the Yellow Book, containing the second and third degrees of the ritual of the Sons of Liberty, done up in an unopened express package.

The Kansas City *Journal* announces that the iron is laid on the Pacific Railroad from that city across Blue and Rock Creek, and is now within three miles of Independence. Next week the cars will leave Kansas City every day, connecting with stages at Independence for Warrensburg. By the 10th inst., the track will be laid fifteen miles west from Warrensburg, making but *thirty miles staging* between Kansas City and St. Louis. On the 10th day of June last, there were *seventy miles staging*; two months will have reduced the distance *forty* miles, giving the company nearly five months in which to redeem their promise of opening the road by the first of January next.

The Cumberland *Union* says that Captain Harrison, of that city, inactive and a narrow escape from death on Tuesday last at Green Spring. While standing on the bumper of a car, a ball fired by a rebel sharpshooter struck a gold watch in his fob and glanced off, leaving two holes in his vest. The watch was broken into a number of fragments, and a piece of the ball remained in the pocket of Captain H. A lead pencil, which was in his vest pocket, had the head knocked off it.

The Congressional Convention for the 13th District, Ohio, on Monday, nominated Hon. Columbus Delano for Congress, and Hon. James R. Stanberry Elector for the district.

A dispatch from Cairo, of the 8th inst., says: An officer from General Mower's staff, who arrived here last night, reports that another officer who reached our lines at Dalton last week, having in charge the body of Colonel McClung, gives information considered positive, of the death of General Forrest at Holly Springs, Mississippi, on Wednesday last, of hospital gangrene. I have this from such a source that I consider it highly probable that it is true.

A dispatch says Ira W. Buel, of Chicago, is at Cairo, under guard, *en route* for Paducah, where he will probably have his trial.

General Payne's Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Payne, has gone to assess the sum of fifty thousand dollars on rebel sympathizers in Hickman county, Kentucky, to be used in reimbursing the Union citizens of said county for losses by the raids of guerrillas and bushwhackers. It is now thought that a similar assessments will be made throughout the District of Western Kentucky.

The Union men of Venango county have nominated Hon. S. Plumer McCalmont for Congress.

A Convention of the different Christian denominations is called to meet in West Alexander, Washington County, on the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose especially of discussing the following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, viz:

1. The explicit recognition of the being of God.
2. The mediatorial supremacy of the Lord Jesus Christ.
3. The supreme authority of the divine law.
4. To make the Constitution more explicitly anti-slavery.

In addition to these, the following topics were adopted as subjects for discussion:

5 The duty of national sanctification of the Sabbath.
6. The duty of national temperance reform.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOAN.

Tabacconists Combining Against Revenue Law.

GUERRILLA OUTRAGES IN ARKANSAS.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

Personal Explanation.

The statement of the New York *World* that Deacon Bross heads a delegation of Chicago radicals now here on a political mission to the President is true, except in these respects, namely: There is no delegation here from Chicago or any other part of Illinois; second, the Chicago radicals are not here in person or by proxy on any mission, political or otherwise; third, Deacon Bross is not here and was not here at the time the *World's* paragraph purported to be written, and fourth, his business when last here, which was but for a few hours, was solely to get the necessary papers to enable him to go to the front and procure the body of his brother, Colonel John A. Bross, of the 29th, Colored Infantry, who was killed at the head of his regiment in the assault of the 30th inst. on Petersburg.

False Reports of a New Loan.

One of the city papers, assuming a semi-official tone, repeats the speculative story that Secretary Fessenden will soon offer a new sixty-twenty gold loan. The assertion is false in letter, for no such loan is authorized by law, and false in spirit, for the success of the new seven and three-tenth's loan is quite satisfactory.

Tobacconists Combining to Defeat the Revenue Law.

It is known that tobacco manufacturers in various sections of the country are combining to defeat the execution of the internal revenue law. They will probably find the Treasury Department exceedingly watchful.

Guerrillas in Arkansas.

Private advices from Arkansas say that rebel guerrillas, under Dobbins, numbering eight hundred, are harrassing the people back of Helena. On the 1st inst., they pounced upon the cotton plantations below that place, and carried off a large number of mules and several negro laborers. General Buford took instant measures to repair the damages, with interest, if possible.

Assistant Secretary Fox.

Captain FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, left this evening for the North, to be absent ten or twelve days.

Rebel Plunder Train Captured.

A rebel train of twenty-five or thirty wagons loaded with grain, was captured by our forces near Aldie Gap, in Virginia, on Sunday. No prisoners were taken.

Cavalry Picket Captured.

Three men of the 16th New York cavalry, forming one of our pickets, were captured about seven miles back of Alexandria yesterday, by a squad of rebel guerrilla*. Pursuit was made, but without success as far as reported.

Rebel Prisoners from Maryland.

Hardly a day of the last two weeks has passed without bringing in prisoners from Maryland. The installment to-day numbers seventy, officers included.

Gen. Averill's Victory.

Averill's rout of the rebels near Moorfield, on Sunday, proves to have been even more complete than was at first supposed. He got four guns, being all the rebels had, and four hundred and twenty prisoners, before the pursuit began. This continued twenty or twenty-five miles and resulted in the capture of two hundred more or thereabouts. The report that he captured the rebel Gen. Johnson is not believed generally.

Guerrilla Operations in Kentucky

The Recent Raid on Macon Railroad.

Gen. McCook's Loss Less Than 500.

Rebel Dispatch Bearer Sent Back.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.

This morning twenty guerrillas attacked a party of men under W. B. Leonard, who were driving sixty horses to Gallatin, from the Salt River road, five miles from West Point. The guerrillas killed three of the men and captured forty-two horses.

The Nashville *Union* has official authority that the loss in M'Cook's raid will not exceed five hundred.

J. Walker Taylor, purporting to be a bearer of dispatches, was stopped at New Albany last night, bearing a letter from Col. A. R. Johnson, headquarters Confederate forces, Union county, Kentucky, to General Burbridge, asking if he considered the condition of the Confederate forces Henderson as in accordance with his order regarding guerrillas, and deputising Major Taylor to confer with him on the subject. General Ewing directed Colonel Farleigh to write to Colonel A. R. Johnson, refusing to recognize Major Taylor, as Colonel Johnson was in the habit of coming north within the Confederate lines, in command of but a small force composed chiefly of irresponsible men, and as he was acting without any authority known to him, Ewing would not officially transact with his message to Gen. Burbridge, and refused further intercourse. As Major Taylor claimed to be a Confederate soldier, he would send him to the Confederate lines.

Sixty guerrillas were encamped at Garrettsville last night.

Encouraging News from Rebel Sources

Great Excitement at Richmond and Atlanta.

NEW YORK, August 9.

A private dispatch from Washington to-day says our news through rebel sources is all encouraging. The capture of Mobile is confidently expected, and we learn from the front that great excitement exists among the rebels both at Richmond and Atlanta. Military men here say that Sherman will undoubtedly take advantage of the confusion of the rebels and we look for accounts of a battle at any moment.

Averill's victory in the Valley is confirmed. His loss was very slight, and he captured from five hundred to six hundred prisoners, and all the rebel artillery. This and the report from Mobile have made our Washington officials very happy to-day.

Excitement in New York Cotton Market.

Decrease in the Supply of Cotton.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The *Commercial* says:—The advance of cotton to $1 75 per pound creates some excitement. Only good holders, who have been indisposed to buy cotton at the high prices, are now ready to operate at the late figure, and in some kinds of goods at even a slight advance. The commission houses, however, are disposed to take advantage of the rise in the raw material, some refusing anything beyond small lots at old prices, and others holding their goods back for an advance. The rise in cotton appears to be based on a falling off in the supply during the past month. The total receipts for July were 18,780 bales, which is less than the commission houses, for the ten preceding months by 6,429 bales. Such a large decrease naturally affects the price.

Arrival of Our Exchanged Officers.

Firing on Charleston and Sumter Continued.

NEW YORK, August 9.

Steamer Fulton from Port Royal, via Fortress Monroe, has on board 1,000 officers, being the exchanged Union prisoners from Charleston. A blockade runner run into Charleston on Wednesday night. Our released officers report that while they have been confined in Charleston, five blockade runners had come in. Firing on Charleston and Fort Sumter was continued.

Assessment on Disloyal Citizens.

CAIRO, August 9.

Gen. Paine has ordered heavy assessments on disloyal citizens in Hickman, Graves, Ballard and McCracken counties, Ky., for the benefit of families of Union soldiers, whose property had been destroyed by rebels. Capt. Paine has gone to Hickman to collect an assessment of fifty thousand dollars. Poultry, ice, butter, eggs, coal, wood, hay, cattle, sheep, hogs and furniture are allowed to be shipped within the Federal lines in insurrectionary states. Twenty hogsheads of tobacco arrived from Paducah to-day, mostly for New York.

Propeller Destroyed by Fire.

CHICAGO, August 9.

The propeller C. Mears was destroyed by fire off Muskegan, on Sunday. No lives were lost. The vessel was valued at $35,000 and insured for $12,000.

Subscriptions to the New Loan.

WASHINGTON, August 9.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $288,000.

The Attack on Mobile.

Prospects of the Capture of the City.

Land Forces to Occupy Dauphin Island.

Reduction of Forts a Matter of Time.

JUBILANT FEELING AT WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 9.

At this writing nothing further has been heard from Farragut's operations at Mobile. It is believed if any vessel was lost it will prove to be one of the Mississippi river gunboats, instead of the Monitor Tecumseh as reported. The rebel ram Tennessee was a powerful affair, and Buchanan, her commander, was regarded by many of our officers as the best man in the rebel navy. It will not be well for the country to expect the immediate capture of Mobile. The city is strongly defended, and even if a movement upon it were contemplated at the present time, which it is understood is not, it would be able to hold out for some weeks probably against any available force we could bring to bear upon it. The possession of the Bay is of first value to us, and the authorities will consider that Farragut has achieved great success if he destroys the rebel fleet and thus enables himself to hold the harbor. The reduction of the forts he has passed will only be a question of time, even if they are well supplied with provisions and ammunition. It is understood that the land forces will occupy Dauphin Island, at the mouth of the Bay, for the present, unless some good fortune places more at our mercy than is now expected.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says there is great exultation at the Navy Department over the news from Mobile. Blockade running at Mobile will be broken up, and several of our best gunboats relieved from duty there. The Tennessee was supposed to be the most powerful ram in the world. The sinking of the Tecumseh is entirely discredited. Buchanan is the only Admiral in the rebel navy.

New York to be Invaded.

REBELS IN CANADA ORGANIZED.

BUFFALO TO BE BURNED.

GEN. DIX AWARE OF THE PLOT.

His Inability to Defeat It.

BUFFALO, August 9.

This afternoon's *Commercial Advertiser* has some particulars about the reported raid on Buffalo, in spite of the Provost Marshal in this city, from various reports, was led to believe that the rebels in Canada had organized to burn Buffalo, and destroy the locks at Lockport. The Marshal laid the matter before General DIX, who stated he was aware of the existence of such a plot, but was unable to provide means to defeat it, but advised that measures be taken in case an exigencies of the case required. The public are unadvised of any means of defense having been taken as yet. It is reported that Mayor Forge has protested against the removal of the 116th regiment from here, which has just been ordered for 100 days duty.

GEN. AVERILL'S VICTORY.

THE ENEMY UTTERLY ROUTED.

Between 500 and 600 Prisoners Captured.

All Their Artillery and Trains Captured.

Narrow Escape of Johnson and McCausland.

Rebels Driven Into the Mountains.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—Information has been received here that Gen. Averill, after overtaking the rebel Gen. McCausland, attacked and completely routed them, capturing between five and six hundred prisoners, including General Bradley Johnson, who subsequently escaped, and his whole staff, with their headquarters colors, all the rebel artillery and trains, and a large quantity of small arms. Gen. McCausland barely escaped by flying into the mountains.

Gen. Averill pursued the scattered remnant of the rebel army for twenty-four miles, capturing many fugitives. His entire loss in killed was seven men. The pursuit was only abandoned when General Averill's horses were too exhausted to follow into the mountains.

From North Carolina.

Clearing Out Blockade Runners.

The Pirate Maffitt Commands the Albemarle.

Encouraging News from Rebel Sources

ADDITIONS TO THE REBEL NAVAL FORCE.

NEWBERN, August 5.

The following items are taken from the Newbern *Times*:—An expedition from Norfolk traversed through the Albemarle counties, on Saturday and Sunday last, following closely upon the heels of the Federal cavalry, clearing out blockade runners and obtaining important information. The rebel ram Albemarle is now commanded by Maffit, formerly of the Florida. Another ram is in the course of construction at Edward's Ferry, and they are pushing every nerve to finish it and bring it down on the river with the full flood. A timber shaped floating battery has been completed, carrying two guns to a side, with which the rebels propose to defend the month of the Roanoke river. They have also constructed a fort mounting two guns and a one hundred pound Parrott at the mouth of the river. Forts Gray and Wessell have been totally demolished. Attempts are being made by the rebels to raise the sunken Southfield.

Destructive Fire Near Providence.

ARMY WOOLEN MILL IN RUINS.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9.

Evans, Graves & Co.'s Mill No. 1, at Waterford, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. It was running on army woolens, had twenty-three sets of machinery, and employed four hundred and fifty operatives. Loss over $400,000; insurance on the building and machinery, $100,300. The insurance on stock is $115,000. The fire caught in the drying room. The weavers' room and basement are saved.

John Brown Francis, for many years a leading citizen of the State, died this morning. He has been Governor, and served in both houses of Congress.

LATEST FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Atlanta Will Be Our This Week.

NEW YORK, August 9.

The *Commercial* says: "We learn that telegrams were received in town to-day announcing the fact that both Generals Sherman and Thomas say that Atlanta will surely be ours by the close of the week."

Gen. Grant at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 8.

The steamers Eutaw and America arrived at Quarantine this morning from Pensacola, all well. They report three cases of yellow fever when they left on the 3d inst.

Gen. Grant arrived from Washington this noon on the steamer Diamond, and after remaining three hours proceeded up the James river. There is no news from City Point.

SALT FOR BED BUGS.—A correspondent of the Olean *Advertiser* thus presents to the editor a remedy for that kind of vermin so often found in the beds taken by travelers on steamboats and at hotels, as well as in private houses. He says:

"If any of your readers need a sure remedy for bed bugs, they can have mine, and cleanse the house of this troublesome vermin without expense. They have only to wash the bed posts and water, filling the cracks where they frequent with salt, and you may look in vain for them. Salt seems inimical to bed bugs, and they will not trail through it. I think it preferrable to all ointments, and the buyer requires no certificates to its genuineness.

THE heavy taxes on the manufacture of wines are expected to produce depressing effects on logwood, gooseberries, elderberries, and other elements of celebrated vintages. Thus industry will suffer, but probably human stomachs will gain.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S MESSAGE.

Pennsylvania Has Fulfilled all Her Obligations.

Has a Right to be Defended by National Forces.

The Taunts of Citizens of other States.

HARRISBURG, August 9.

The extra session of the Pennsylvania Legislature met to day. Governor Curtin in his message calls upon the Legislature to take some action for the defense of the State. He speaks of the support rendered by Pennsylvania to the national Government, and says the State has fulfilled all her obligations. Pennsylvania has a right to be defended by the national forces as part of the common country. After alluding to the several invasions of the State by the rebels, he asks how could an agricultural people in an open country be expected to rise suddenly and beat back hostile forces which had defeated the organized veteran armies of the Government. He adds: "It is, of course, expected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders, and the facts will show, I think, that the people of the invaded counties have not failed in their duty." He generally condemns the gibes, and sneers, and scoffs which have been thrown upon the people of Pennsylvania by the newspapers and citizens of other States. He quotes a letter addressed by him, together with Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, to President Lincoln, asking that recruits raised by the State shall be credited to the quotas on the last call made, and be armed, equipped, and supplied as other volunteers in the service.

The following synoptical statement of the Governor's Message, we cut from the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of yesterday:

On Monday evening the message was so far advanced in its preparation as to indicate the salient points which it would discuss when fully completed. Its main features will be its earnest urgency for the immediate passage of a military law, by the provisions of which all persons liable to military service will be enrolled and organized, so as to constitute a force on which Pennsylvania can safely rely for defence in any emergency. It is proposed to accomplish these results by a thorough enrollment of every man capable of military duty. When any number of militia are required, quotas will be apportioned to each district, and the force placed under competent officers to act. It will thus be seen that every man is put upon a fair footing, and the service all good citizens owe the State impartially allotted to each.

The circumstances attending the last raid and the burning of Chambersburg will be fully discussed, while the mass of statistics which will accompany the message relative to the destruction of that borough, will constitute a most valuable adjunct to the history of the rebellion. The number of rebels who participated in that damnable work—the number of conflagrations in the entire southern border of the State—the plunder and blood shed to which our people have been subjected in that region, will also be set forth in the whole, forming a narrative of outrage such as no war has ever presented, and such as no people can peruse without emotions of indignation and horror.

The last division of the departure of the message will be the manner in which Gov. Curtin refers to the taunts of our New York neighbors, and the frankness with which he reminds us of their failure to furnish the State that Pennsylvania is under no particular obligation to any of her sister commonwealths—that she has maintained her truth to herself, and her allegiance to the General Government at all hours and under all circumstances during the great peril in which the people of the American Union have been struggling. Pennsylvania has attempted, in no instance, to add to the embarrassment of the country, by appealing to the passions of ignorant mobs to interfere with the laws of the land. Other States of opposite party or the authorities of New York, make a like truthful disclaimer? We doubt it. Pennsylvania has presented, as it were, the main barrier in the path of rebel arms to the North and North. Her people have suffered losses in this war which all the States north and east of her combined have not endured—losses for which they will never ask a return. But they have a right to expect that those who, like the people of New York, are perfectly safe as long as Pennsylvania maintains her front between them and the rebellion, should at least seal their lips in silence and retain their revilings for the common enemy of a common country.

THE LATE RAID OF GEN. McCOOK.

THE SUCCESS AND THE MISHAP.

TWO MILES WEST OF ATLANTA, August 5, 1864.

I have been able to gather in a few and only a few, particulars of the unfortunate raid by Gen. McCook south of Atlanta and such as I believe reliable I will send you.

After leaving Decatur, the cavalry belonging to this army, marching in three columns, under command of Generals Stoneman, Garrard and Ed McCook, left here intending to form a junction at a point as nearly as I can ascertain, about twenty miles south of Atlanta, and on the Macon railroad. The column under General McCook, which I accompanied in numbers, was obliged, starting from the right wing, to cross the Chattahoochie, near the railroad, go around north of the river, and again cross it, before the point was reached and posted. Everything progressed favorably till after the command had crossed the West Point Railroad, no opposition was encountered worth mentioning, and there was good promise of success. At Fayetteville or more exactly Lovejoy's Station, on the Macon Railroad, General McCook learned that three divisions of infantry had left Atlanta, and he determined to capture it. In this he was completely successful coming upon it in the dead of night, he took it completely by surprise, and it is said that they themselves had men among the wagons, and at a signal each cut down a wagon and fired it. The destruction was complete. Over two hundred fifty wagons, loaded with clothing and valuable stores for officers, such as wines and choice provisions, were burned, and 300 prisoners were taken on the spot. Among the latter of these prisoners were commissioned officers; one a major general and several brigadiers. I could learn the names of none of these; but since they have been taken, I learn that the rebels admit little. The clothing, also, was very valuable, being intended, much of it, for the use of officers. Besides this they captured the teams of the train, amounting in all to seven hundred horses and mules. They then immediately fell to destroying the railroad track, and tore up thoroughly about ten miles of it, bending the rails in the usual way, so as to cause the rebels much delay in restoring it.

For some unexplained reason the column under General Stoneman failed to make the junction with McCook, but took to moving upon near this point; and after waiting for him as long as he dared, he began to fall back. Two divisions of rebel cavalry had appeared on his front, and to attack them with a single handed and alone was more than the General with his inferior force could presume to do. He moved back with steadiness, bringing off the most of his captured prisoners, and was in a fair way to have escaped with a good part of it, at least. Unfortunately, however, the rebels at Atlanta had learned of his movement in time to push a division of infantry rapidly down on the West Point Railroad, and throw them in his rear, between him and the Chattahoochie. This rendered matters desperate. The constant skirmishing with the rebel cavalry in the front had exhausted their supplies of ammunition, and hemmed in by three infantry columns, and completely surrounding, nothing remained to the General but to surrender at discretion, or throw himself desperately upon the enemy and attempt to hew his road out with his sabres and pistols.

Accordingly he sent a courier around to each of his subordinate commanders that they were at liberty to escape, if such a thing were possible, as best they might. He declined it was his first purpose to remain with his command as long as any body of them kept together, and right it out to the end. Seeing that the case was hopeless, several of the officers made the attempt, and several of them succeeded. Col. Jim Brownlow, of the 1st East Tennessee, called on all who wished to attempt to cut their way out to join him. A hundred of them who were dismounted rallied around him, but they became so scattered and broken that only twenty came out with the Colonel. Others will, doubtless, straggle out to-night, one by one, though the hunt for them will be desperately pushed up by the rebels. Some who had fled away on horses would have escaped early in the night, only into the treacherous quicksands of the Chattahoochee, they were overtaken and captured.

Major Purdy succeeded in bringing off two hundred with him, and some fifteen, enough to get a wagon to have come in, I understand, and reported at Marietta, to swell the number of the escaped to nine hundred. Some few more will probably find their way out yet, though their number will be few.

Colonel Brownlow expresses it as his opinion that General McCook and his Staff are probably captured, together with about a thousand of his command, either captured or killed.

Among the killed I have obtained the names of Colonel Harrison, of the 8th Indiana cavalry, commanding a brigade, and Major Palmer, of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry. I have not been able to obtain the names of any others. Meantime the columns under Generals Stoneman and Garrard pushed rapidly on, and last night a courier reported them at Macon, and meeting no opposition. It will probably be allowable to state, at this stage of the proceedings, that the destruction—at least one of them—is America, where the rebels hold in confinement 12,000 or 15,000 of our prisoners. A lieutenant from the rebel force at Atlanta, captured a few days ago, when questioned as to the chances of success for a raiding party going on such an errand, gave it as his opinion that they ought to succeed, as there was absolutely no force of any strength to oppose them, the Governor has made as good progress since as before the courier left he has stricken the chains from our prisoners at Americus and Andersonville before to-day. If in no other way, he can escape by way of Pensacola.

[Subsequent intelligence of the safety of Gen. McCook and from twelve to fifteen hundred of his command has been received; also of the capture of Gen. Stoneman and a small part of his command.]

The Providence *Journal* cuts down its exchange and free list, and begs that those who heretofore come on the latter won't think that now they must subscribe, because at the present price of the white paper a subscription is not a farce.

Treatment of Federal Officers in Charleston.

Unionism, and More Prisoners in the City.

The exchange of the prisoners placed under fire at Charleston has already been announced. Some of the exchanged Federal officers have been in captivity more than a year, and others were captured during the late campaigns of General Grant. Before arriving at Charleston they were imprisoned at Macon, Georgia, and some of them had previously enjoyed the hospitalities of the "Libby" at Richmond. When they first arrived in Charleston they were incarcerated in a common jail—a place most filthy and repulsive, where felons and others were kept until they were wanted in the rebel armies—but which actually was not fit for the occupancy of a human being. An earnest but respectful protest against confinement in such quarters was made by our officers, and shortly afterwards they were removed to an unoccupied house in the city belonging to a rebel officer, where they were accorded all the privileges that a prisoner has a right to expect—including some that he has not, in the shape of missiles from the guns of his friends. An officer, in addition to the regular guard, was detailed to visit the prisoners daily, to see that their just wants were supplied; vegetable and market wagons were allowed to visit them every morning; a pint of rice, a slice of bacon, and usually a small loaf of bread, with some salt, were allowed them as a daily ration; and a piece of ground where they could play ball and exercise themselves was set apart for their use. Altogether—"barring the shooting"—they felt they could not then complain. Among their visitors were persons who clandestinely sold Confederate currency at the rate of from five to ten dollars for one dollar in greenbacks—the prices varying according to the shrewdness of the purch

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parvlance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and a kylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Borah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parvlance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the regular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr Parvlance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

Union County Nominations.

State Senator—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—EDWARD CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

Helping the Rebels.

It doubtless has occurred to the loyal reader that the only part which GOV. SEYMOUR, of New York, has taken concerning the struggle for National existence, is to worry the Government and interpose obstacles to putting down the rebellion. Not only has this been his uniform course, but he has been most active whenever the rebels have threatened this and other States with invasion or engaged in some movement of aggression. The conclusion is inevitable, therefore, that he is actuated by the constant purpose of helping the rebels, that he desires and is doing all he dares to do for the success of the rebellion.

GOV. SEYMOUR is an ambitious, experienced, though not courageous politican. Disappointed in his aspirations, he has grown vindictive. Subordinating patriotism to party schemes and personal feeling, he has used and is still using the power conferred by his position, to assist the most wicked rebellion ever known. If there were not such men now there would be a break in the record of history which illustrates the philosophy of the good and bad, and has taught the world to know that however sacred the cause and whatever the obligations to support it, treason being a living element, traitors will show themselves, without regard to time or place. The race of traitors did not end with the overthrow of Lucifer. As there is no crime which some man, at some time or other, will not commit, so the fact that the Governor of the State of New York supports the South in its efforts to overthrow the best Government framed by and for men, is reconcilable with the philosophy of human action and is entirely consistent with the unbroken chain of Conspirators, Traitors and Plotters of Iniquity, from the very title page of history.

Help for the rebels from the Governor of New York, from party organizations, and by every means to be commanded by men, is therefore something to be expected. It is nowevidence that the loyal cause is not worthy of the support of all true men; but all true men will see in the fact the reason, which need not be enforced, why they should stand by their faith, remit no effort, but keep steady on in support of the cause they know to be right. When it triumphs, as triumph it will, there will be a day of reckoning and judgment.

Chicago.

To those who have entertained bright prospects for the great Western country, the name of Chicago as the center of Western Commerce has generally commanded respect. As the fountain head of Western enterprise, the loftiest hopes have been centered in Chicago. So it has been in regard to its moral and religious standing. Some of the most magnificent church edifices in the country are there; some of the best pulpit orators in the country are there; many of the most public spirited men of the nation are there; not a little of the missionary spirit of the American Church is there; indeed, Chicago contains all the elements which go to make up a city of respectability, wealth, and moral influence. This is the estimate which most men who do not read its newspapers are inclined to make in regard to it. We observe, *who do not read its newspapers*, because those who are familiar with the extraordinary efforts made by a portion of the Chicago press to bring out into bold relief the vices and infirmities of that city must have come almost to the unfavorable conclusion of PAUL, in reference to Athens, when he addressed its citizens from the face of Mars Hill. The downfall of virtue, the more especially if it be of the weaker sex, appears to have been for a long time the signal for the most expansive enterprise of the local reporters. The death of an unfortunate girl of the town has been as much of a sensation as a great victory of the Union armies. The story of shame has been spread out a hundred times in all its disgusting details with as much precision as the movements of an Army corps, or the biographical gems in the life of some great one departed, with this difference however, that the story of misfortune and wickedness is always as much the same as if it was stereotyped. This has been made such a prominent feature in some of the Chicago papers, as almost to leave long-ago-suppressed obscene weeklies completely in the shade. When it is known that most of these cases which have been reported as we describe have to be sought out, the conclusion that prurient tastes are busily engaged to cater to a vicious appetite is inevitable. To be the honest chroniclers of events as they transpire is doubtless the mission of the conscientious journalist, but the father or the mother who introduces the newspaper into his or her family relies with implicit confidence upon the discretion of its publisher. The claim that "it is true" is a poor defense to offer for the seeds of vice insidiously planted, and the prospect of domestic desolation and grief reared by reckless enterprise. "If the people did not want it they would not buy it," is another sophistry put forth to justify such enterprise. There is a duty incumbent upon every man who undertakes editorial or reportorial responsibilities, and that is to decide whether his mission is to foster the virtues or the vices of society—to hold up to the public gaze the best things or the worst things which happen—to do good or to do evil. Any man who has not thought of journalism in this way, and who nevertheless finds himself in a position where he can wield influence through the columns of a newspaper, is neither more nor less than a literary accident; just as much of a misfortune as the most characterless women in the descriptions of whose frailty he delights to revel. We would not be censorious, but we could not refrain from making this allusion to the mistaken course of journals which have to some extent the work in their hands of making the great city of the West what it ought to be, in presence of recent and numerous displays of the kind we have alluded to. The latest sensation of the kind is in reference to a new police crusade upon the "Cyprians" in Chicago, wherein it is set forth that there has been a most exciting exodus of "abandoned women," with consequences which lovers of good order and reform cannot but reflect upon without feeling sensible of the disgrace that has been visited upon the humane by the exposure of their neglect of duty in the premises. A number of these poor outcasts had been driven, it is boldly confessed, to suicide, some resorting to poison, and no less than six, we are told, to drowning in a body, going hand in hand into the water down to death. Others, it is said, are dying from the city in all directions, and the police pretend to know that thirty went to Cincinnati, sixty to St. Louis, and twenty-eight to Pittsburgh. At the same time we hear not a word of the abandoned men, who have gloried in this carnival of shame, being driven forth. We will not wonder if the *faithful* chroniclers of the previous movements of these hapless women should send correspondents to the cities whither they have gone. As twenty-eight have come to this city, may we not expect a correspondent this way? We cannot undertake the precious enterprise. Our mission is to level up, not to level down society.

The Probable Fall of Mobile.

The probable fall of Mobile opens a new and gratifying military prospect. It will wrest the Gulf region from the rebellion. Holding Northern Alabama, SHERMAN will be strengthened at Atlanta, with his base of supplies at Mobile, until Savannah, which is nearer, has been reduced. Mobile, in the present attitude of affairs, will be of more immediate importance than New Orleans, since it will form the base for military operations striking at points which cannot be reached from New Orleans or any other place. The long line of rivers and the net-work of railways centering there and ramifying throughout the South, confer immense importance on this as the point of advantage. It is one of the feet of the Confederacy, Charleston being the other, and Richmond the head. Mobile taken away, the rebellion will have but one foot left whereon to stand. Savannah and Charleston are one in forming the other, and will be directly assailed by the loss of Mobile.

The blow struck by FARRGUT must necessarily vibrate and thrill to Richmond and throughout the frame of the Confederacy. The fall of the city will be an event coming at the propitious moment. It will add fresh fame to the navy, and, we trust, inaugurate a new period of activity in that branch of the service.

As Clear as Mud.

It is one of the most comical sights in the world to observe an inveterate old profligate explaining his position on a subject which interests virtuous and well behaved people. We have listened to "old topers" give their views of the temperance question, just after, or in the midst of a fearful drunk, and have always been much amused with the effort. Of this class, in a political sense, is the Chicago *Times*, which thus defines itself in view of the approach of the Democratic Convention in that city:

> Confiding in the patriotism and sagacity of the men who will compose the convention, we have forborne to present the name of a candidate whom we believe, would insure most certain success in the election. Our convictions upon this point are clear, but while earnestly wishing that he may be nominated, we hold ourselves equally loyal to, and so far as in us lies, whoever may be selected. The success of the party depends upon its harmonious action. This can only be secured by a spirit which is willing to sacrifice individual judgment and preferences to the ascertained wishes of a majority.

In other words, the Chicago *Times* hopes that the best man will be elected. It is wonderful what an amount of catholicity prevails among copperheads in the honr of danger.

Personal.

The Paulding *Gazette* publishes the following letter from Mr. Chase, in reply to one from Hon. Joseph Cable, inquiring for the reasons which led to the former's resignation. It was not designed for publication, but is now published as an act of justice to its author:

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1864.

My Dear Sir: We have not written each other frequently of late, but my regard for you has by no means diminished. Hard at work, I have not had time for correspondence, but my heart still holds to my old friends.

I trust there is no ground for the fear that the country is again to be cursed by the pernicious currency of local corporations, but it is impossible to foresee what is to come. It was one of my strongest desires to give the people a uniform currency, and I made every effort to gold everywhere. My efforts were stoutly resisted outside and had not earnest sympathy inside of the Administration. They were gladly prevailing, however, when a sense of duty to myself and the country alone compelled me to resign. I hope they will not be abandoned. Your friend,

S. P. CHASE.

Hon. JOSEPH CABLE.

The sons of Richard Walsh, Esq., of Yonkers, on the Hudson, have, through him, donated to the United States Sanitary Commission the sum of five thousand dollars. These gentlemen are at present resident in Japan—a fact which adds somewhat to the interest of the gift.

Robert Carter, Esq., the accomplished descendant of Peter, the first Christian Fisherman, and, in these latter days, Editor of the Rochester *Democrat*, denies that his paper is "Democratic"—in the partisan sense of that much-abused term. On that subject, the *Democrat* speaks out for itself.

The Dublin papers announce the 'death of Mr. William Kemmis, Solicitor for the Crown, who conducted all the State prosecutions during half a century, from 1798 to 1818; including those instituted against the Shears, Robert Emmet, Daniel O'Connell, John Mitchell and William O Brien. He was a notoriety in his own line.

The venerable Ex-President Day, of Yale College, entered his 92d year Wednesday, having been born August 3, 1773. A number of gentlemen, among whom was Prof. Silliman, embraced the occasion to call upon him.

Samuel S. Southard, agent of the Adams Express Company at Terre Haute, Indiana, committed suicide in his room by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He left a letter which says: "Liquor has ruined me as well as thousands of others: I have tried hard to quit, but find it impossible for me. To-day I drank nothing this evening and am perfectly calm. I have no unkind word or feeling toward any one. That curse of all evils, rum, has done me the last injury, which should have been esteemed and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community. My poor family. Oh God! I cannot think of them, no words of, or to them. My cup is full. May a just and merciful God deal kindly with them."

The Chicago *Times* which is never loyal but when it can't avoid it, viewing General Hunter from its own stand point, tries to be funny at his expense: "There is a good deal of discussion as to why General Hunter carried away the statue of Washington from the Virginia University. We think the explanation simple; he brought it off because it was portable. To use a slang expression, Hunter will never steal anything that he cannot carry away."

Deductions.

George Francis Train, it is reported, drives the most stylish turn-out at Saratoga.

The "most stylish turn-out" is easily satisfied, if it consents to be driven by such a windbag.

The London *Morning Herald*, in its obituary of "Manhattan" (Joe Scoville), calls him a "splendid instance of lofty virtue."

So lofty as to be invisible to the naked eye, and scarcely distinguishable by the imagination.

The American Board of Missionaries has taken $5 000 in Providence. Better give the money to build a soldiers' home, or send it to the Christian Commission.

Or spend it converting such heathens as read and believe the New York *News*.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—A letter from City Point describes the operations of the Sanitary Commission. He says the disbursements have been enormous since this campaign opened, averaging sometimes $5,000 per day for weeks together. One of the most important services rendered to the army has been the distribution of vegetables, to the extent of 10,000 barrels, to the men in the camp, and especially to those laboring in the trenches in disagreeable air. When it is considered that about 53,000 sick and wounded men have been assisted, during the last six weeks, some idea may be formed of the extent of the work and of the expenditure. The commission employs steadily three steamboats, twenty-one army wagons, four barges, and a force of nearly two hundred and fifty men, at this scene of operations. To meet such an immense outlay requires a steady income, secured by systematic methods, rather than by sudden and temporary schemes.

General Intelligence.

Burglars are busy in Sandusky, Ohio. The other morning the safe of the Treasurer and three other other safes were found blown open.

Owing to the greatly increased traffic up the river the Cleveland & Columbus railroad bridge has to be opened frequently during the day. Ball signals have been placed on a mast on the centre of the bridge to signal approaching trains whether the bridge is swung or not.—*Cleveland Herald.*

An extensive fire occurred in Cleveland last Saturday night. The old Baptist Church building, occupied by machinists and others, was burned down. The aggregate loss on building, stock, tools, &c., will not fall short of $20,000. While the fire was raging at its highest, a pair of doves, that had evidently long had their home in the cupola of the old church, were seen circling around the flames, and resting for a few minutes on the roofs of the neighboring houses, apparently looking with mournful interest at the destruction of their home. After wheeling and circling around the fire a short time, they together dove into the hottest of the flames and disappared forever. The movements of this pair of doves were watched with interest by hundreds of people.

One stranger met another in Cleveland on Saturday. One borrowed from the other a decent pile of greenbacks. The borrower, of course, escaped by a back room door, while the loaner was "at the front." Discovering that he "loaned" he "fainted." Loaner served right.

In Springfield, Mass., the walls on the low ground were nearly dry during the past month, while those on Armory Hill had as much, and some of them more, water than usual. A subject for wise men to consider.

Litchfield, Conn., has voted $500 to each man who shall volunteer or provide a substitute, which, including the State bounty, gives the principal $800.

The Richmond *Enquirer* urges that no prisoners be taken hereafter from raiding parties, but that all be put to death that can be reached. It says: "Dead Yankees require no guards, and eat no rations; they never escape, and they fight no more battles; when once lost they are never found." May this rule not work well both ways?

The colored people of Cincinnati are agitating the question of their exclusion from the City Railroad cars. They propose, by concentrated effort, to raise a fund and employ counsel to protect them against the outrages they suffer in this respect, by testing in the courts the question whether as common carriers the railroad companies are not obliged to receive all passengers who apply for passage, to the extent of their accommodations.

The Salt Lake *Telegraph* of the 14th ult. says a dispatch was received the day previous, from the plains, stating that the Indians had attacked an emigrant train between Horse Shoe and Deer Creek, killing four and wounding two men, and taking two women and one girl prisoners. They also burned six wagons and drove off twenty head of mules. Four Indians were killed. They were Ute Missouri Sioux.

The shipments of Black Walnut Lumber from Toledo, continue unprecedently large. Those for the past twenty-four hours have been 445,000 feet; for the past week, *one million two hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred feet.* The shipments of this article from Toledo since the opening of navigation this season, foot up 12,544,500 feet—to the following ports: Buffalo, 10,582,500 feet; Pittsburg, 1,611,000 feet; New York, 152,000 feet; to Boston, 260,000 feet; to Kingston, C. W., 9,000 feet.

A fire at Petersburg, Pike county, Indiana, on the 28th ult., destroyed property to the amount of over $12,000. It was the work of an incendiary.

The women of Philadelphia are making an organized effort in behalf of the victims of the rebel raiders at Chambersburg. They are operating with considerable success.

The Old Elm at Pittsfield, Mass., was sawn in pieces the other day for such mementos as bowls, wine glasses, canes, &c., a crooked iron staple was found imbedded in the wood, six inches from the surface. It was no doubt used for the hitching of horses a hundred years ago. About the year 1825 a brother of the Hon. Thos. Allen, then a merchant in Pittsfield, had a view of the Elm and Park, as they then appeared, taken and sent to England, where it was reproduced on blue crockery ware, several specimens of which are still in the posession of the old families of Berkshire, and highly prized. A fountain, on the spot where the tree stood, to be called "The Fountain of the Elm," is among the suggestions made to preserve the name and fame of the tree that time would not spare.

A clergyman of the conservative persuasion, in a sermon which he preached at Rochester, New York, on Fast Day, said: "It is too late for the cry of 'Abolitionist' to be feared; the epithet has no terrors now. If any man is so cowardly and depraved as to use the word Abolitionist at you, throw the bar-room, the corner grocery, or the street, just look him in the face and say 'Sir'—no, dont say 'Sir;' don't look him in the face. Any man who can be terrified into treason and bad morals has placed himself outside the pale of respectable society, and the recognition of all decent men!"

The "Bloomfield Oil Company" is the name of a new organization in Western New York. The "oil-field" owned by said company lies along the South border of the town of West Bloomfield. A peat swamp has also been discovered in the locality in these days when the price of coal is so very high. We wonder why the peat enterprise should have been permitted to remain latent so long.

An address of sympathy has been issued by the people of Canada to the people of the United States. It reminds the latter that Switzerland has also had her intestine struggles, and that she has issued from them stronger than she was before. It will be the same with the United States. The address says that the Confederates have not a single just complaint against the Federal Government, and that the struggle on their part is simply to maintain slavery. It hopes that no European Government will lower itself so far as to recognize a Power established upon such a basis.

The man named Wright, who fell asleep in Cleveland on Sunday, and while in that condition was rumored to have stolen his boots and stockings from his feet, was, we think, served right.

A murderous scoundrel named Brannigan, who was a blacksmith on strike in New York, last Saturday, took a hammer and followed a fellow workman, not so much of a blackguard as himself, whose head he "knocked in." Brannigan is a thorough striker.

Political.

The First District Union Convention of Ohio, met on Saturday, and nominated the Hon Benjamin Eggleston as candidate for Congress.

The Second District Union Convention of Ohio, met on Saturday, and nominated as their candidate for Congress, Col. R. B. Hayes.

The Union Congressional Convention for the 19th Ohio District, including the counties of Portage, Mahoning, Trumbull, Ashtabula and Geauga, now represented by General Garfield, will meet in Warren, on the 17th instant. It is said General Garfield will be nominated by acclamation.

The Hon. John A. Bingham is a candidate for Congress in the 16th Ohio Congressional District.

The Union Convention for the 9th Ohio Congressional District met at Monroeville, on Friday, for the nomination of a candidate for Congress. The names of several excellent gentlemen, from different counties, were presented, affording a choice seldom enjoyed by such a body. The second ballot showed that the contest lay between General Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont, and Hon. J. A. Root, of Sandusky, the vote standing as follows: Buckland, 97; Root, 69; J. K. Horr, of Seneca, 2. General Buckland was nominated.

General A. B. Harding, of Warren county, Illinois, was nominated as the Union candidate for Congress, at the convention held for the 4th District, on the 4th instant, at Monmouth.

The Chicago *Tribune* referring to the Chicago Convention, says: "A choice now regarded as improbable if not impossible will astonish the country—in a word, that Mr. Fillmore will be the unlucky man! Our guess implies, of course, that the War Democracy, or rather those who are willing to say, until after the election, that they are for a vigorous prosecution of hostilities on a new, and what they call a "constitutional" basis, will be in the ascendant in the Convention, and that Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, and the whole tribe of Peace sneaks and "American Knights" will be compelled to withdraw or accept the war policy. Of course much depends upon events to happen before the Convention assembles; but such is the outlook to-day."

AFFAIRS AT SAVANNAH.—Several deserters have recently come in from Savannah, and their reports generally well as to the real conditions of things there. A lieutenant in the Georgia militia, who owns property in Savannah, reports that every male inhabitant of the State between the ages of seventeen and fifty is in the Confederate service, and those between sixteen and seventeen and between fifty and fifty-five in the State militia. He says there are from fifteen to twenty-five hundred troops about Savannah. Besides troops and women and children, there is scarcely any one in the city. He was two weeks, at his command, under Gen. Johnston, having taken the oath for the defense of the State against invasion.

Other deserters and refugees report that there is one ram at Savannah—the Savannah, and one floating battery, the Georgia; another lately landed, is not fit for duty; Col. Anderson is in command of the defenses of Savannah; vigorous measures are in force to prevent desertion; preparations are being made to evacuate Atlanta by the removal of machinery, &c., to Macon and Augusta; the crops are good, especially corn; there is a line of fortifications all round Savannah, at a distance of two miles, independent of forts; soldiers and citizens are tired of the war; there are 2,000 bales of cotton at Georgetown; the greater portion of the people are anxious for Federal deliverance.

CITY NOTICES.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job Printing promptly and faithfully executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 1? Fifth street.

Oil Matters

The Cherry Run Oil District is becoming famous, and the developments already made exhibit the fact that the region will prove measureably as productive as the valley of Oil Creek itself. Mr. R. Criswell, one of the first operators on the Run, has succeeded in sinking a well, which now produces about two hundred barrels per day. On the Smith farm adjoining Mr. Criswell's farm, there are several wells producing from twenty-five to fifty barrels per day. Machinery is scattered all along the Run, indicative of extensive and active mining operations in that region, and the most sanguine hopes are entertained that this district will prove highly remunerative to operators.

The American and Ormsby Oil Companies, which are owners of the Shafer farm, two and a half miles below Oil City, containing in all 900 acres, have struck a fine well at a depth of five hundred and twenty-seven feet. On account of obstructions in the tubing, however, the capacity of the well could not be fully ascertained. There are four other wells being sunk on the premises, which will also, no doubt, have a fair show for success. The capital stock of these companies is $500,000 each, consisting of 5,000 shares of $100 each. Ex-Governor Pollock, is President, Robert F Brooks, Secretary and Treasurer, and M. H. Hamilton, General Manager, these gentlemen being the officers of both companies.

The Story Farm Oil Company, recently organized in Philadelphia, owns some of the most valuable oil property in the oil region. Its property is chiefly situated on Oil Creek, and comprises tenents in the Lord, Blood property, G. W. McClintock, Egbert and Gillespie Farms. It has also a very valuable well on the Alleghany river. The present yield of oil on their property is about one hundred barrels per day. It may be safely assumed, that so long as Oil shall continue to be found in the valley of Oil creek this company will receive a share of it. Some of its interests are free and some subject to working expenses. The President of the Story company is Ex-Governor Pollock, at present Director of the Philadelphia mint.

The Hammond Well, on the farm of McClintock's farm, is now performing admirably, producing nearly three hundred barrels of oil per day.

A telegram was received from Marietta yesterday stating that Messrs. Tack & Bro. had struck oil at a depth of about four hundred feet. The flow is very large, estimated as high as 300 barrels per day. This news is highly encouraging to the holders of stock in some of the local companies which have recently commenced operations, the well referred to being but a short distance from some of the wells of the "iron City" and "Stella" companies. Tack & Bro's. well is on Camden's Run, a branch of Horsenecks, in Virginia.

A correspondent, writing from Portersville, Lawrence county, furnishes some interesting particulars of the oil discoveries on Slippery Rock creek in that county. The well referred to from Portersville is the heart of the oil regions, near Eckerd's Mills, at a distance of two hundred rods, is situated the well owned by Dilworth & Phipps. These gentlemen have a very fine tract of land, mostly bottom land, the hills of which abound in iron and cannel coal. They have a well on the flat, about one hundred feet, and have had several fine springs of oil, but are still boring and do not intend to stop short of six hundred or six hundred and fifty feet. They are quite sanguine as to the results, in proof of which they have commenced boring another well, the indications of which are such as to warrant success. There are also a number of other wells in progress of boring on this creek—most of them being owned by Oil Creek operators—all of which indicate a large yield of oil. The country on Slippery Rock is said to be equal to that of Oil Creek, the same having been proved by actual chemical experiment the best by one of our most respectable chemists.

Boring for Oil on the Spiritual Plan.

A company are boring for oil in Chicago, having been led thereto by communications from spiritual sources. A writer in one of the journals of that city describes their progress thus:

> Commencing December last, we drilled a well five inches in diamber, to the depth of fifty feet, the first thirty-five of this was in the dark oily limestone, similar to that out of which the church on Wabash avenue is constructed. The drill then penetrated a bed of what we call Joliet or Athens marble, in which at fifty-nine feet from surface, the drill struck (as is supposed) a crevice, glanced to one side, and became tight. All methods to remove it were resorted to, but failed to move it, neither lever, wedge, nor screw. It was abandoned and a new well immediately commenced which has been successfully worked to the present time, and it has penetrated to the depth of over three hundred and sixty feet. In the new well oil was found in considerable quantities in the upper or limestone strata. When the drill entered the marble all traces of oil disappeared; and hereupon the wise men of Chicago, laid down a theory which was this: We were looking for signs of the great oil basin; the centre might be, and probably was, in Pennsylvania, and here, on the edge, as it were, on the rim of the basin, the oil oozed out in small quantities, but it would never be found below the surface. Not a drop, not a sign; they knew all this long before and told us so. Still, the writer says, we kept on boring in the same hole, and who desired to demonstrate one or two facts in this matter, (the company concurring), dee ded to send the drill down and see what might be found in the marble. The result of the thing demonstrated was the fact that the bed of marble was over one hundred feet in depth; that through every foot of this marble, which being a hard, fine grained, and almost seamless stone—there was neither oil nor traces of oil. At different places in this strata were found layers of sand, some of which were oily, and occasional boulders detached pieces of rock. The pyrites of iron was very hard and almost impenetrable to the drill, the latter layer of which were passed to make two or three inches in a day, would come up battered and broken. Finally steel and perseverance triumphed, the was penetrated. At one hundred and thirty-seven feet the drill struck a sandstone strata, and here, greatly to the amusement of the surface theorists, oil began to enter, at first in small quantities, it is true, but still it was oil,—and from that time to the present writing the quantity has increased daily. We are encouraged. We know where we are. We have passed safely, a layer or strata of hard, flinty limestone, which, from its nature, is impervious to oil, and hence we find none—and as soon as we struck the porous sandstone, the oil comes, and within the past week, on reaching a seam in the rock, I have seen the drill come from the depth in the well dripping with oil, and filled with oil that it could not be held in the grasp.
>
> And thus the matter stands. The drill is still going down, unawed by the surmises and speculations of employers, employed, and the basin theory is forever exploded, for the oil is found far below the marble bed and in constantly increasing quantities. That eventually a paying well will be had here, is now a matter a settled question. The soil indications and surroundings have been examined by competent men from the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and they all unite in a common judgment that the show of oil is one hundred per cent. better than any where else on the continent.
>
> Regarding all collateral questions and issues, it may not be out of place to enlarge upon the probable consequences to our city in case a well of oil should be found here. In Pennsylvania the oil is found in a place where it is necessary to haul it for twenty-five or thirty miles to a market, or to dam the waters of Oil Creek to float it down to the river, and thus, a long great expense and loss of time. Should it be found here, we are upon tide waters, at the centre and metropolis of this great western country, and can supply not only our own local trade, but, if necessary, to make shipments direct to foreign ports, where it fetches specie. The advantages of Chicago on this point are not to be calculated in dollars and cents.
>
> In conclusion, I would state that the stock of this company, originally five hundred dollars per share, can not be bought now for one thousand, and that there is confidence somewhere in the intimate result.

Empire.

It has been customary with English writers to say that the United States government in this war is not fighting against slavery but for empire. Considering how much England has sacrificed for the mere sake of empire, what countless millions of treasure she has squandered, what lives she has thrown away, what suffering she has caused in India and elsewhere in innocent and unoffending people, to extend her empire, this accusation comes with rather a bad grace from such a quarter. An empire such as ours might well induce men to fight desperately for it, and it has in fact always been the admiration of the world. No such empire located entirely within the temperate zone is to be found elsewhere.

The Confederacy comprises 3,250,000 square miles, and the Cincinnati *Gazette* thus estimates what would be our share of it in case of a peace being made recognizing the independence of the rebel Confederacy, and conceding to them their demand for an equal share of the territorial domain:

	Sq. Miles.
Southern Confederacy	1,725,000
The United States	1,525,000

This proceeds upon the assumption that the rebels would demand all the slave States as their own, including Missouri and Maryland. It is well known that the slave States, as they stood before the war, exceeded the free States in territorial extent. Had they made good their claims upon Kansas, New Mexico, etc., of course, to the fortunes of the South would have been established upon such a basis that nothing could have shaken them. The free States, as they were, at the outset of the war, a disjointed series of patches of land, without contiguity, and only alike in their institutions. And yet this strip of land contained two-thirds of the population, wealth and resources of the republic. To make peace on terms of recognition of the Confederacy would be to place ourselves in a disadvantageous position, and would but create upon our southern border a perpetual foe, with whom war would become chronic.

THE distinguished British author, John Stuart Mill, in a recent letter, thus recapitulates the substantial gains for liberty in this country, which we commend to the attention of those grumblers who think the car of Freedom does not move fast enough:

> 1. Emancipation in Missouri; 2. Emancipation in West Virginia; 3. Emancipation in Maryland; 4. Emancipation in Washington City; 5. Repeal of the Fugitive slave Law; prohibition of slavery in the national territories; 6. Admission of Kansas as a free State; 7. Recognition of the Independence of Hayti; 7. Enlistment of 100,000 black soldiers; 9. Provision for the admission of three new free States—Colorado, Nebraska and Nevada; 10. Organization of four new free territories—Idaho, Montana, Dacotah and Arizona; 11. Establishment of free labor on plantations in South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas.

Lake Superior Mining News.

The Minnesota and National mines are improving in prospects and products. Week before last some six or seven tons of mass copper were raised from one point near No. 3 shaft in the bottom level of the Minnesota, and there are evidences at other points of an improved yield for months to come. One mass of nearly five tons, and others of smaller size were taken from the sixth level, west of No. 3 shaft, at the National. Other portions of the mine east of No. 3 also east of No. 1 on the seventh level, are exhibiting excellent portions of the vein. Several points on the north vein are also improving and the mine will render a good account for the balance of the season.

Among the recent discoveries, the Devon is probably ahead, says the *Miner*, as they have succeeded in opening a lode of fine width and great richness. This is the course of the old Forest lode, and is probably a continuation thereof. This fact should prove so, would rather increase than diminish the value of the discovery in the opinion of those most familiar with the real merits of that lode. The lode was first reached by a costine from the south, and is producing very well in rich stamp and heavy barrel work, and will be wrought with all the available force that can be used thereon. The property is eligibly situated in all respects, and cannot fail, with present developments as an indication of its future, to make a first class mine.

Easterly, the flattering propects at the Caledonia and Mass, continue to grow with the growth of the openings and strengthen with their strength. At the former there is a mass exposed over the XX level near Butler shaft that is believed to be good for three to four tons, and it is still standing strong in the lode. The north openings still show very will at most points, and No. 4 cross-cut is commenced and will be opened as a main adit level. A closer examination than has hitherto been given, as previously made, shows the cut-crop of the south or Evergreen Bluff lode, at points where it can be reached and opened with about the same facilities and advantages as those attending the north lode. An adit, probably from the end of the bluff, will be commenced on it soon, and will almost beyond a doubt open the *fifth* paying lode on this property.

At the mass, the various opening on the south lode improve as they deepen. At the east working shaft, the quantity of copper taken out before they reached solid vein matter, is generally estimated at two tons, which for one week's work with six men, is not a bad investment. The grass adit on the Knowlton lode, is holed to the adit, which is again driving south to cut the other lodes between it and the south one.

The Hazard has a rich kindly looking quartz vein just opened near their buildings. The specimens carry a good per centage of copper, and it is certainly worthy of a trial shaft at least. Should the vein maintain its size and sink, the chances are decidedly favorable for a paying mine.

The Adventure openings on the south lode are said to improve, almost with each blow struck. A mass is exposed in one of them.

The Bohemian has two parties stoping over the X level, between the shafts, extracting rich barrel and stamp work and masses up to 1,100 pounds. Very encouraging certainly and especially for a mine of which it was recently reported "they were not to attack below the adit, for fear of an explosion."

A single party of miners, at the Ogima, have thrown down at least two tons of mass and cuttle in the past week, and there is a large mass in sight in the same stope.

The lode east of No. 1 shaft, at the X level and also at the slope west, on the adit level, at the Flint Steel, have much improved in product the past week.

The old mine at the Toltec is to be re-opened, and active operations again resumed at the Algomah.

It is a fact that we have often had heavier copper exposed at single points on the range than at present; it is equally true that we never have enjoyed so uninterrupted a chain of cupriferous exhibits as at present.

The annual report of the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company will appear next week. The total expenditures of the Company to the 1st of June, 1863, were $150,686 45; and the total to May 1st, 1864, $220,06?.86. The receipts were, on assessment, $60,000; sales of copper, $130,463 16; sales of stock, $28,713 05; interest and loan account, $1,286 68. Cash on hand on the 1st of May, $51,490 53; liabilities, $28,177 07; surplus on hand, $23,?28 86.

The Necessity of Economy.

We Americans are the most wasteful and extravagant people in the world. We waste fearfully in food, in clothing and in extras. We waste on every secular day in the week, and waste a double amount on Sundays. Men waste shamefully, women shockingly, boys and girls too, are permitted to waste wofully. Wastefulness is one of our worst national vices; for if economy be a virtue, then extravagance must be a vice. The English don't waste half as much as we do; the French not a quarter, and the Germans (while in Germany) don't waste at all.

Hundreds of leading hotels here and throughout the country prepare from twenty to fifty times more food than is necessary, and out of these from a half to two-thirds are regularly wasted. Thus not only is food wasted, but also labor at the same time. In ordinary families the sumptuous meals of half a dozen dishes are given up, where a plain meal would at once be more economical and wholesome. We gorge ourselves with great numbers of articles, which neither please the palate, digest well, but simply costly. Men buy four hats a year, where one ought to last them four years. Th ey throw away coats and pants when they are but little the worse for wear, and instead of having their shirts mended and their stockings darned, they purchase new ones and fling away the old. Women wear very expensive dresses for a time without wearing them out; and, we have heard, are inclined to spend and waste money and material without stint.

Perhaps there is a most excellent time for the whole people to begin to learn to practice the virtue of economy. If those men who are striking for higher wages, on account of the high price of living, would, instead of this, waste less in their homes, their clothing, and their "sundries," it would be much better for themselves and for their wives and children. They live extravagantly, and waste less, they could sell more cheaply. If rich men would squander less on fashionable entertainments, their gilt bar-rooms, big houses and "fancy fixings," they would set a better example, would better enjoy life, enjoy better health, and be more able to help the poor. If the rich will not pay some attention to this matter—and we refer not merely to the wealthy classes, but to those in the common walks of life—they would be twice blessed themselves and would confer blessings on the bearded sex.

Among the mercantile, mechanic, agricultural and working classes of Germany the same economical will not only exist during a season or one year, but for half a lifetime or more; and yet they will be no less comfortably clad than our people, who wear out a hundred suits of expensive clothes during their brief existence. In Dachau the *unterrock* of the women will often be handed down and worn for three generations—which is a fact that ought to greatly be pondered by the daughters of America. They are no less economical in articles of food on the European continent. A witty Frenchman asks the question why pork is always so dear in Paris, and himself answers the inquiry by saying, it is because they can't raise swine in France, for the people themselves consume all the garbage. There is hardly enough truth in this to point the joke; for the fact is, that the nice and economical habits of the French, in manufactures, in the arts, and in preparations of refuse which are seen in some other countries.

Our habits of waste astonish all foreigners. We waste enough in this country, of food and clothing, in one year, to sustain the whole population for five. The times are hard. The currency is deranged. We know not what lies in the future. It, whole the country should begin to learn habits of economy. And it is a virtue, which, if it is ever to become national, should at once be begun to be practiced by individuals.—*N. Y. Times.*

A New Method of Making Bread.

Good bread is a good thing, and one not so easily obtained. A correspondent of the *American Agriculturalist* says she can make good bread, and tells how to do it. She says:

> "Instead of protracted agony of twelve or fourteen hours, it will only be a pleasant exercise of a few minutes, and then only two hours for raising—and baked in fifty minutes, and then out comes the loaves so round and light, so tender and sweet, the whole household will be delighted. The first thing, and last, in fact, is proper temperature, both while making it and in process of raising. Without heat, internal as well as external, fermentation cannot be rapid enough. Then heat two bricks to one hundred degrees or more, and place the pan you make the bread in on them, and so kneaded as not to let in the air. Let it remain until risen. And now, though the great army of breadmakers stand up in flour-y array against me, and even shake their doughy fingers at me, I shall not swerve from my purpose. Success is the test of merit,' as the world goes, and this past delusive notion that after bread is light once, it must forsooth be moulded over into loaves and set to rising in the bread-pans. It often induces sourness, certainly multiplies labor and takes time. Well, then, have two tins well greased, and divide the dough equally (I use two-quart tins, which, of course, requires two quarts of flour and over for a loaf) and set them to rise by the stove on the hot bricks, with a piece of carpet over the bricks to moderate the heat, and then well cover with warm woolens. In two hours it will be rising like Aladdin's palace, and when fairly brimming full, place it in your oven, and you will soon see a delicious bread to eat as one ought to expect out of Paradise. I claim this as original, and only ask you to follow these directions and give us the result. Thus breadmaking ceases to be the tax on time and patience it usually is, and the harrassing doubts and fears one usually goes through with while following the old method, are quite done away with, and

Foreign Gossip.

A great Scotch sheep farmer who, though he could neither read nor write, had nevertheless made a large fortune by sheep farming, was open to any degree of flattery as to his abilities in this department of labor. A purchaser, knowing his weakness, and anxious to ingratiate himself into his good graces, ventured one evening, over their whisky toddy, to remark, "I am of opinion, sir, that you are a greater man than even the Duke of Wellington!" "Hoot! toot!" replied the sheep farmer, modestly hanging his head with a pleased smile, and taking a large pinch of snuff; "that is too much, too much, by far—by far." But his guest, after expatiating for a while upon the great powers of his host in collecting and concentrating in a southern market a flock of sheep, put the question, "Could the Duke of Wellington have done that?" The farmer thought a little, snuffed, took a glass of toddy and replied, "The Duke of Wellington was, no doot, a very clever man—very clever, I believe. They tell me he was a good sojer; but then, d'ye see, he had reasonable men to deal with—captains and majors and generals that could understand him, every one of them, both officers and men; but I am not so sure, after all, if he could manage, say 20,000 sheep, besides black cattle, that could not understand one word he said, Gaelic or English, and bring every hoof a' them to Falkirk Tryst. I doot it. But I have done that!"

At Angerville, in France, a laborer, in digging lately brought to light a stone coffin, in the form of an angel, containing the remains of a human skeleton, reduced to dust. Several articles of value were likewise found in the coffin, including a large bronze bowl, beautifully sculptured; the fragments of a silver basin, completely oxydized; a large chased gold ring, but wanting the stone which was set in it, this being the work of the Lower Empire; a very large horn comb, richly ornamented; a pearl necklace; some broken glass vessels, and a coin of the realm of the Emperor Gratian. This coffin, discovered not far from a very ancient road, appears not to have been alone; and M. Berryer, the owner of the property, has given orders to dig the ground all round, to discover whether it was not a burial place of the last period of Roman domination in Gaul.

The St. Scholastique, C. W., jail was burned a few days since, it is said, by a prisoner waiting trial for three distinct charges of rape. Three prisoners were saved with the utmost difficulty, but three females—a mother and her two daughters—in a story above, were burned. These were not confined in cells, and they had full access to the windows, at one of which was one of the unfortunate victims, piteously imploring, *Mon Dieu, sauvez nous! sauvez nous!* To relieve her was beyond the power of man. At the topmost step of a fragile ladder stood the Rev. M. Barnabe, who gave the dying creature the last consolation of his church. Before he had concluded, the black smoke had become red, and in it the poor g'rl fell back to be neither heard nor seen again. These three women had been confined for destroying a newborn infant.

During the recent great debate on the vote of censure of the British Cabinet, great crowds assembled to witness the arrival of the members. Among the throng was a cobbler "fresh from his stall," "That is Earl Derby," said some wag in a quiet whisper. "Earl Derby" kept being repeated from mouth to mouth as the old man passed on and curious eyes watched him. He wondered what was the attraction, for wherever he went the crowd followed, and when he stopped the crowd stopped. At length he ventured to ask some one near him what they were expecting to see. "My lord" observed an obsequious individual, "it is the respect every one has for your lordship!" "God bless you," cried the old man, in a northern accent, "I am no more a lord than you are. Look at my onds, and thee'll see I ammud [am not] a lord."

In the burial register of Lymington, Hants, there is the following entry: "12 August, 1722. This forenoon the body of Samuel Baldwin, late inhabitant of this parish, was conveyed in a vessel off to sea, and was committed to the deep of the Needle rocks, near the Isle of Wight." This appears to have been done, says a Hampshire paper, in accordance with the wish of the deceased, to prevent his wife from dancing over his grave, which she threatened to do.

A young man laboring under "panophobia" has been dismissed from the French army. He could not swallow bread, nor indeed any farinaceous food, which, if forcibly or secretly administered, produced the effect of poison. He lived on rations of meat and potatoes, but the army doctors declared that he was "afflicted with an involuntary intolerance of the organs incompatible with military service," and so he got his discharge.

Notwithstanding the frequent murders and outrages committed undetected in English railway carriages, there is not the least attempt to remedy the evils. The English would rather ride in close locked-up compartments and be murdered than to adopt the American plan of equality and be safe. Thackeray says, "Let us be genteel or die." The English do both.

The following appears in the Liverpool papers:

THE C. S. S. ALABAMA.—NOTICE.—All persons entitled to receive pay due to deceased seamen, late crew of this vessel, are requested to communicate with the undersigned. No payment will be made except to those duly authorized by law to receive it. R. W. CURTIS.

No. 6 Cook St., Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 12, 1864.

At the twelve principal ports of the United Kingdom—London, Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, Newcastle, Southampton, Leith, Glasgow, Greenock, Dublin, Cork and Belfast—there entered inward last year 23,868 vessels, of 9,185,105 tons. The number of vessels that cleared outward was 26,621, with 8,526,303 tons.

The *Owl* says that a deputation of young ladies lately waited on the authorities of the Chiswick Horticultural Gardens to ask leave to play croquet on their lawns. They were most courteously received, but at the same time informed that the gardens were for horticulture, not husbandry.

Mr. S. A. Goddard, a staunch friend of our country, residing at Manchester, is getting up subscriptions for the purpose of aiding the slaves liberated by our armies. It is proposed to send them clothing, on which our government will charge no duties.

A Scotch paper tells the story of a dairy farmer who, after the burial of his wife, set a hard bargain with the gravedigger, who, bringing his hand down on the shovel, exclaims: "Down wi' anither shillin', or up she comes!"

A tradesman at Tunbridge Wells lately amused himself by circulating a report that typhus fever had broken out in a violent form; and the populace, to carry on the joke, burned him in effigy, and smashed his windows.

A large Scotch pearl was found the other day at Inverary. It was about the size of a large blackberry, weighed 22 grains, and was round and perfectly pure. It was sold for £34.

The Manchester (England) City Council has established a "Cabman's order of merit," to serve as a good conduct badge does in the army.

An Irish bank is said to have saved its credit by paying its notes in red hot sovereigns. The demand for coin suddenly abated under the circumstances. Some of our banks might try the expedient.

An enthusiastic sportsman says that "the most exquisite sensation of which this mortal frame is susceptible" is caused by the first tug of a salmon.

The widow of Cherubini recently died at the age of ninety-one years.

Liszt denies that he is about to turn monk.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 139 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

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We invite correspondence with Banks, Bankers and others requiring a New York account. jy14:6mwfsm

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,

132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

for

GENTS, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,

can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of

SLATER & SOUTH,

au3 No. 54 Market street.

PAINTERS,

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

(No. 294 Second Floor,)

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

jy28-1y

WM. A. LYONS,

House, Sign and Decorative Painting,

PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE

No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,

No. 91 Third street,

jy:ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—It is an established fact that the

CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,

MANUFACTURED BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

TRIAL CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 13th, 16th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.

Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary Quartermaster'g, Kentucky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.

Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de29

NEW SHIPPERS GUIDE,

FOR THE NORTH WEST.

The extensive Publishing House of G. W. HAWES & CO., of Indianapolis, publishers of

STATE GAZETTEERS AND DIRECTORIES,

will soon issue a

North Western Shipping Guide and Business Directory,

for five States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—containing complete

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

for every town and village in those States. Also, Business Lists of the principal towns—in which will be found the names and places of business of the firms, doing a general business. It is a cheap advertising medium for Wholesale Houses. Agents are now soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for this work which is as indispensable for a Shipping House as a Dictionary is for a School Teacher. Address

G. W. HAWES & CO.,

jy30 India napolis, Indiana

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Great Western Mining Company, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on the 16th day of May, 1864, will be sold at the office of the Treasurer in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 27th day of August, 1864, at three o'clock, p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs.

50 shares in name of E. F. Adams, no certificate issued.
80 " Gilbert Williams & Co., " "
25 " represented by certificate No. 1056.
100 " in name of R. Hunt, no certificate issued.
10 " T. K. Sewall "
90 " represented by certificate No. 1116.
500 " in name of J. M. Howe & Co., no certificate issued.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Sec'y and Treas. Great Western Mining Co.
jy30:tf

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE MARS MINING CO. OF PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Mars Mining Company of Pittsburgh, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on fifth day of May, 1864, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 27th day of August, 1864, at o'clock, p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs.

81 shares standing in the name of L. Green. No certificate issued.

The following shares represented by certificate No. 123.

200 " " " " 21.
25 " " " " 179.
5 " " " " 200.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Mars Mining Company of Pittsburgh.
jy20:tf

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES

PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.

$175 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.

These horses must be well formed, active and free from all diseases, from 4 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15¾ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.

They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications. O. CROSS,

jy21-tf Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

OFFICE OF THE P., Ft. W. & C. RR. Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and

Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on the said bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30th ult., the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, on Books, p. m., on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August following. *Provided*, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company.

By order of the Board.

jy26-14t W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PRIME POTASH, PRIME POTASH.

Prime Potash, Prime Potash.
Prime Potash, Prime Potash.

Now since Concentrated Lye and other materials for making soap has advanced so much in price, a attention should be turned to a good, reliable article of Potash. Such an article

Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store,
Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

Every pound warranted, where also may be procured superior White Lead at low rates, Oils and Varnish of all kinds.

Superior Fruit Wax, Superior Fruit Wax.

Patent Medicines of all kinds at the lowest rates. Remember, the place to procure everything in the Drug and Perfumery line is at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.

au9 corner of the Diamond and Market street.

T. T. MYLER. J. G. M'CULLOUGH

T. T. MYLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FANCY AND STAPLE NOTIONS,

No. 62 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.

MERCHANTS buying to sell again will find it to their interest to give us a call. jy28

OFFICE OF THE DACOTAH MINING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 4th, 1864.

ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that an instalment of One Dollar per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at this office on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1864, after which date the Transfer of Stock can be made only upon payment of the assessment.

By order of Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER,
jy14:3 Sec'y and Treas'r. Dacotah Mining Co.

JOHN GANGWISCH.

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,

jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 63 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole

LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

F. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.

c29-1y

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

R. H. KING,

jy25 c. all Liberty street.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	Arrives.
Thro Accom.,8 ..... 8:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r.12:20 p m
Thro Mail..... 2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's.11:50 p m
Thro Express..... 4:25 p m	Fast Line..... 12:50 a m
Fast Line..... 7:00 p m	Thro Mail..... 3:10 a m
Joh'n Acm'n..... 3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n..... 10:05 a m
1st Wall Station.. 6:30 a m	1st Wall Station.. 6:15 a m
2d do ..... 11:40 a m	2d do ..... 8:35 a m
d do ..... 3:50 p m	3d do ..... 1:55 p m
th do ..... 6:06 p m	4th do ..... 6:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:00 a. m.; returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line..... 1:00 a m	Chicago Express.. 2:20 a m
Express..... 1:10 p m	Phila. " ..... 2:10 p m
Mail Train..... 4:30 a m	Cin'ti " ..... 7:50 p m
	Crestline Mail..... 7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 8:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 6:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Allance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:15 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:55 a m	Mail..... 8:00 p m
Express..... 3:40 p m	Express..... 9:30 a m
1st M'Keesport..11:00 a m	1st M'Keesport.. 6:00 p m
2d do ..... 6:15 p m	2d do ..... 2:05 p m
Port Perry..... 7:00 a m	Port Perry..... 8:30 a m
Braddock's..... 4:15 p m	Braddock's..... 9:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:00 a. m.	Mail..... 7:00 p. m.
Express..... 4:30 p. m.	Express..... 9:35 a. m.
Accommodation..3:00 p. m.	Accommodation 7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 6:10 a. m.	Mail..... 3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati..... 1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express.. 8:35 p. m.
do ..... 1:45 p. m.	do ..... 2:10 a. m.
Wheeling..... 6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Ac-
Steubenville Ac-	commodation..10:00 a. m.
com'n leaves	
Allegheny..... 2:00 p. m.	
Cleveland..... 1:30 a. m.	
do ..... 1:30 p. m.	

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Auction Sales.
T. A. McClelland.....55 Fifth street.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Co. Bank.....Sixth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Books and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st
Davis, Clarke & Co.....85 Wood street.

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co.....72 Water street.

Brass Works.
Mansfield & Fitzsimmons..13 Second near Short st.
Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Charles C. Baisley.....No. 179 Liberty street.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.140 First and 122 Second street.
King & Fenton.....79 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....186 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth street.
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Wardrop.....93 Market st.
E. K. Gardner.....85 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....23 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming...corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
E. L. Fahnestock & Co.5 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....256 Penn st
Quincy A. Ricott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford..cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co., Grosvenor st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
T. Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 28 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street.
Cook, Pettit & Co..corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....128 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....59 Wood st
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.
Barry & Brother.....224 cor. 7th and Liberty sts.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.cor. Market and Water st.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....77 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....118 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....95 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....86 Fifth street.
John S. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
J. McMaster & Gazzam.....56 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hamilton & Moreland.....93 Diamond alley.
W. J. & Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....132 Fifth street.
S. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....92 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.
Ingwerls, Kirmse & Co.....139 Third street.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....30 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
Jons Meorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Hartley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co..cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....50 Third st.
J. C. Tilton.....48 Hand street.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....128 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
James King.....No. 97 Fourth street.

Photographs.
W. J. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.
B. L. H. Dabb.....48 St. Clair street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
R. S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....188 Penn st.
G. S. Bates.....But er street, Lawrenceville.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot...cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Rossing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....22 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....87 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co.....137 First st.
Russel, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Skinner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Magraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Wood street.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....Stand 96 Third street.

Vitreol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Salferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

au9

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,

se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

OPTICIANS.

RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES

IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE falsely

HELD TO COURT,

Having Exposed this

SHAMEFUL SWINDLE

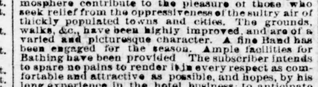
UPON THE PUBLIC

SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 84, Fifth street.

aug9



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those who see which can! are the greatest aid and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street, DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Barometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL. S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office: No. 89 Grant street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Call with Discharge and two witnesses. [jy26

GILBERT M. M'MASTER. JOSEPH M. GAZZAM

M'MASTER & GAZZAM,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, No. 98 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. jes-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,

DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in

FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.

CALL WITH DISCHARGE,

Or address

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

No. 135 FOURTH STREET,

jy20-tf PITTSBURGH.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

my18

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 92 DIAMOND STREET,

my5 PITTSBURGH, PA

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER

au9 No. 114 Fifth street

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of May, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possess superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render his every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

je28:om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE

NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad. H. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

JOHN SEIFERTH. CHARLES WEIHL

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,

jul PITTSBURGH.

MARVIN'S

SUPERIOR WINE AND BOSTON CRACKERS

For sale at every Grocery Store in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and Birmingham.

Made at 64 FOURTH Street.

jes S. S. MARVIN.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above 'the Bridge)

BIRMINGHAM, PA.

Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purch

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.
Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au15

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 89 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	—	70½	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	65	" 4
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	64¾	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	—	60	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	56	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	64¾	" 5
50	M. & M.	—	—	60	"
25	First National	110	—	—	$3.75
50	Second National	110	—	—	
50	Third National	—	—	116	
50	Fourth National	110	—	—	
50	First National, Al'y	—	—	110	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving	—	—	99¾	" 4 ct.
		INSURANCE.			
50	Citizens	—	—	61	June $6.00
50	Western	—	—	52½	May 2.50
50	Monongahela	24	—	30	$3.00
50	Eureka	50	—	52	" $4.00
50	Pittsburgh	34	—	34	
25	Allegheny	27	—	30	$2.00
25	People's	28	—	28½	$4.00
25	Penna	22½	—	—	
		BANKS.			
25	Monongahela	—	—	28¼	4 ct.
50	St. Clair Street	40	—	50	5 ct.
50	Hand Street	—	—	90	7 ct.
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	
25	Birmingham	—	—	31½	$1 50
		RAILROAD.			
50	Allegheny Valley	—	14	—	
50	Penna. Central	—	—	73	
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	114½	
100	Cleveland	—	—	113	
50	Connellsville	11	12	12½	
50	do (interest)	11¾	12	—	
50	Steubenville	12½	—	—	
50	Chartiers	—	—	5	
50	Hempfield	—	—	—	
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
50	Birmingham	—	—	40	
50	Citizens	—	—	95	
		GAS.			
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88½	$2 30
25	Allegheny	84½	—	—	$1 00
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	6 p ct.
		GAS COMPANIES.			
25	Lacesco	—	27	—	
20	Nevada	—	—	9	7½
10	Dalzell	—	—	7¾	
18	Allegheny and Pitts.	—	15	—	2 p ct.
50	Columbia	—	—	—	2 p ct.
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
50	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	—	—	—	11½
50	Monongahela Navig'n	—	48	—	$2 50
		BONDS.			
	Allegheny County 6's	—	—	82	
	do Scrip 6's	—	—	81	
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	79	
	do 6's	—	—	97	
	Allegheny City 6's	—	—	100	
	do 4's	—	—	70	
	Alleg'y V. R. 7's	—	—	100	
	do 2d mortg	—	—	100	
	Connellsville 6's	—	100	84	
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	—	—	
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	98¾	—	

TUESDAY, August 9—P. M.

—No perceptible change has taken place in our local money market since our last report. In the midst of the "heated term" speculators languish, and most of the leading men who give tone and activity to operations on 'change are "out of town" enjoying themselves in a perfect *abandon* from city cares and projects; and were it not for military affairs, we would be in the summer quiet, waiting lazily for the opening of the Fall trade.

—Stock Sales Tuesday Evening, Aug. 9th, at Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$29	75
Mechanics' Bank	57	50
Dalzell Oil Company	3	00

—The money market at New York yesterday is reported well supplied at seven per cent. on call, and more offered than can be used by stock houses. There is a continued flow of currency toward the Atlantic cities, and money in all directions is working easier. Commercial paper can be had on better terms. The bank statement reflects the stagnation and ease of the loan market. The deposits have slightly increased, and the loans show a very small decrease. The other changes are not worthy of special notice.

The stock market is dull, in consequence of the prevailing suspense relative to army movements. Governments are steady. Five-twenties are strong in consequence of the large orders from Germany. Certificates are also improving.

—The following correspondence is important. A short telegraphic dispatch in regard to the subject, appeared in one of our New York exchanges a few days ago:

U. S. ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, XVIIth CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, PLATTSBURG, Clinton county, N. Y., July 25, 1864.

SIR: Will you please define what is meant by United States bonds in Section 116, new law?

Are 7-30 U. S. notes to be considered bonds, and U. S. certificates of indebtedness to be considered bonds when held by a bank as part of its capital stock?

Do National Banks require license as bankers?

Your early decision in regard to the above will oblige yours, respectfully,

L. MYERS, Assessor.

Hon. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, August 1, 1864.

SIR: Section 110 of the act of June 30, among other things, provides a duty of "one twenty-fourth of one per centum each month upon the average amount of the capital of any bank, association, company or corporation, or person engaged in the business of banking beyond the amount invested in United States bonds."

By express statute provision, this does not apply to National Banks which, under the first section of the currency act of June 3, in the months of January and July of each year, are to pay a similar duty to the Treasurer of the United States.

Now what is meant by the "United States bonds" of the revenue law? It is evident that the technical definition of bond is not applicable to the determination of this question, for Congress and the Department have not been used to speaking of or issuing the several classes of National securities.

Treasury notes, and most other securities, bear the seal of the United States, and all are obligations of payment to the holder or other party. Yet the statutes clearly recognize divisions and classes of these securities, some which are spoken of as bonds, and while different names or titles are given to others.

In the law relating to the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts, Congress speaks of "Treasury notes of the United States, United States notes, and certificates of indebtedness against the United States."

The Revenue act of July 1, 1862, levied a tax of one and one-half per centum upon income derived from interest upon "notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States."

The act of July 17, 1861, authorizing a national loan, allows the issue of "coupon bonds, or registered bonds, or Treasury notes," the "bonds" to be redeemable to "twenty years and the "Treasury notes" to be "payable three years after date, with interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum, payable semi-annually."

The several statutes authorizing temporary loans and acknowledgments to creditors of indebtedness, particularly refer to the evidences or securities given as "certificates," "certificates of indebtedness, of certificates of deposit," and in no instance are they spoken of as "bonds."

The present securities of the United States, aside from the issues payable on demand, appear to consist: 1st, of certificates of indebtedness, payable one year from their date; 2d, treasury notes of various dates and different rates of interest, and payable in certificates for temporary loans; and, 4th, registered and coupon bonds, of various dates and denominations, payable in ten years or more from their several dates, although some of them are earlier "redeemable" as in the instance of the "five-twenties" so called, with certain limitations, at the pleasure of the Government.

From a careful but hasty examination of the subject, I am fully satisfied that the "United States bonds" of the present revenue law, in the language and purpose of Congress, comprise only the securities named in the fourth or last class above named, and that only such can be deducted from the capital of a bank in determining its taxable amount.

National banks are subject to the operations of section 79 of the revenue law, and must procure ligense measured by the amount of their capital.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Acting Commissioner.

L. MYERS, Esq., Assessor sixteenth district, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

—Mining stocks, according to the Boston *Bulletin*, have evinced a great deal of vigor and an action. The board and street looked something like old times, and a large number of shares have changed hands at higher and appreciative prices—showing that very state of things which we confidently predicted. The advance has been steady, and is not likely to be lost. Operators are quite strong, money easy, and the general feeling very buoyant. Our distant friends must not be surprised to see quite a lurch of enthusiasm, as fast as the old fossils (which have laid so long dead under the flat market) re-appear upon the surface and are again quoted on the stock list, the bowing ones will secure the most opportunity to buy and profit by the coming rise. Since the week previous the following advances have been secured: Albany and Boston, 10; Atlantic, 1; Bay State, 2; Central, ½; Franklin, ½; ex. div. of $5; Huron, 2; Humboldt, ½; Isle Royale, 2; Mesnard, 1½; Pewabic, 3, and they say on the street that it is going up to $80; Hancock, 2; Pontiac, 1; Superior, 1½; Star, 1½, with quite lively sales, predicated upon an excellent business-like letter from the Agent, and its own intrinsic prospective merit when worked in direct statement, free from the "I expect," "it is probable," "there is no doubt but that," and all the other *putative* intelligence which so extensively lards worthless letters—and the latter is hardly worth more money than when it was selling at 12; Quincy, Pittsburgh and Minnesota all are by a seeming contradiction lower the latter upon the freest flowing news, and the former upon handsome paid dividends.

—There was rather more business done, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in the better class of Oil stocks, but there are about ninety companies organized for which there is no public board, and which are not quoted in the "Weekly Petroleum Company," capital $100,000 each, which shows that they have five thousand acres in New Brunswick, and have stored one well 400 feet, from which they can bring up a *half a gut of oil on their sand pump*." The profits of this Company, from their immense show, will be about as large as a majority of those recently organized in Venango and Franklin counties.

Wool in Detroit.

The wool market is rapidly declining. Last week it was bringing $, now 80@90c, and will soon be lower than that. There is none coming in and consequently these quotations are uncertain.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1864.

BUSINESS—We have nothing new to note in regard to trade generally. The demand for the leading articles was moderate and sales were likewise. The weather continues warm during the day, but pleasant nights and mornings. The present is the dull season of the year. The receipts of produce are on the increase, but not in sufficient quantities to have any effect on the market. In the way of steamboat building we are inclined to the opinion that we hold our own. At the landing at this time there are nineteen new boats, all in a forward state—eleven passenger steamers and eight tow boats, and plenty more to come. Among the sales we note the following:

HAY—The receipts yesterday were the largest we have reported for a long time. Prices declined rapidly. We note sales 40 loads at $30, $36@38 per ton. The supply was in excess of the demand. We heard of no sales of baled.

APPLES—We have no change to notice in this article as regards prices and demands. The receipts were fair and sales were moderate. 175 bbls. were disposed of at $3 50, $3 75@4 00 a bbl.

GRAIN—The demand is increasing and so are the receipts. The stock on hand at present is not large. Among the sales we note as follows: Wheat—The mills purchase freely all good parcels offered. Sales 150 bush. red from wagon at $2 00; white, sales 200 bushels at $2 10 ₱ bushel. Sales were made from store at the usual advance. Corn—Is steady with a more liberal demand. Sales of 2 car loads of ear at $1 50. Sales 480 bush. from store at $1 55@1 56. Oats—The new crop is beginning to arrive. Sales of 400 bush. at 90c ₱ bush. Barley and Rye—Was dull and neglected. No sales have been reported for some time past.

FEED—Was firm with a good demand. Sales of 2 tons of middlings at $27@2 30 ₱ cwt.

FISH—The market was firm with a fair demand. Sales were small and prices were unchanged.

FLOUR—The market yesterday presented no new feature worthy of special notice. Holders were firm with a regular trade demand. Buyers were endeavoring to obtain a concession, but holders were not inclined to give way, hence we have no large sales to record. The demand was local—viz: Extra family, sales of 100 bbls at $10,25. 50 bbls do choice at $10,00; 150 bbls do $10,75; 180 bbls do $10,50@10,75, and 200 bbls was disposed of on private terms.

FIG LEAD—Was enquired for at a further advance. Sales of Galena Soft were made at 19c.

BACON—The market was steady with a fair demand for home purposes. The stock in the market at present is not large. We note sales of 16,000 lbs in lots as follows: Shoulders 16c; sides, ribbed, 17c; plain hams, 18½@19½c; C. hams, 25@26c per ₱.

LARD BEER—Was steady, sales 300 pieces at 22½.

WHISKY—The market remains unsettled, sales of 40 bbls city rectified at $1 75@1 80 ₱ gall.

EGGS—Were dull, receipts on the increase, sales 12 bbls of fresh at 12½@13c.

CHEESE—Was steady with a good demand, sales of 78 boxes W. R. at 21@22c; The latter for choice.

SALT—The market was firm, sales of 300 bbls at $3.

BUTTER—The demand continues active with a moderate amount of receipts, sales 20 packages at 24@25c; 50 firkins 26@28c.

SEEDS—The market was firm, holders now asking $14 for Clover and $5@5 50 for Timothy.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article, the sales were limited and prices remain unchanged. We omit prices.

OILS—No. 1 Lard Oil was inquired for; sales 20 bbls at $1 65, and 25 bbls No. 2 at $1 60. Linseed. Oil—the market was steady at $1 80@1 85.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, 1864.

The Pig Iron market continues very firm with an active demand for the various descriptions. Holders are not pressing their stocks on the market. The supply on hand at present is not large. There is a continued scarcity of desirable foundry metal. Strictly No. 1 iron sells rapidly at outside prices.

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

100 tons L. S. Coal Smelted	$65 —60 days.
200 tons L. S. Coal Smelted	$65 — 4 mos.
200 tons L. S. Coal Smelted	$65 —60 days.
500 tons L. S. Coal Smelted	$66 50 4 mos.
500 tons Mahoning	$65@ —60 days.
182 tons Anthracite Foundry	72@75—Cash.
100 tons Anthracite Forge	60@70—Cash.
150 tons No. 1 Anthracite and Mottled Anthracite, not a first class iron	65@ —4 mos.
200 tons No. 3 Anthracite	55@ —Cash.
100 tons No. 1 Anthracite	75@ —Cash.

SALES OF BLOOMS PER TON.

15 tons Common Blooms	$130—
56 tons No. 1 Juniata	162— Cash
9 tons Cinder Bloom	145—4 mos

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

August 10, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	7¼
2½ to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7¼
1¼ to 2½, by ½ to ⅝ inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	8

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 5-16 inch	7¾
1¼ to 1⅝, by ⅜ and 3-16 inch	8
1¼ to 1⅝, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
2½ to 3¼, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼

HORSE SHOE.

⅜ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	8½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2½ to 6 inch	8¼
1¼ and 2	8¼
1¼ and 1½	8¼
1 and 1½	9¼
⅝ inch	10½
½ inch	11½
⅜ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7¼	⅞ and 9-16 inch	8
2¼ to 2¾	7¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch	8¼
2¾ to 3¼ inch	8	5-16 inch	8½
3¼ to 4 inch	8¼	¼ inch	8½
¾, ¾ and ⅞ inch	7¾	3-16 inch	11

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	7¾	½ inch	8¼
⅞ and 1 inch	8	⅜ inch	8½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	7¾	½ inch	8¼
⅞ and 1 inch	8¼	⅜ inch	8½

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10¼
" 25 and 26	10½
" 27	10¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	8¼
Plow Slabs	8¼
" Wings	8½

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

⅝ to 2, by ⅛ to ⅝ inch	8
⅝ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	8¼
⅝ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	8½
1¼ by ⅝ inch	9

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	8½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	12

NAILS.

	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 8 12½ and 9d	$ 13	20d Fine	10 37½
7d	8 62½	10 in. Lining	10 37½
6d and 7d	8 62½	Clinch	9 62½
4d and 5d	8 87½	Cut Spikes	8 37½
3d	9 37½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	$9 13	⅝ inch	10 88
8d	8 88	1 inch	10 13
10d	8 88	1¼ inch	9 38
12d	8 65	1½ inch	9 38
16d	8 63	1¾ inch	8 88
20d	8 63	Tobacco.	
4d	9?63	6d	8?8
30	9 38	8d	8?63
40d	9 13	10d	8 38
12d	9 13		
16d	9 13		

12¼ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York. 5 per cent. discount for cash, par funds or N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

Boston Copper Market.

The market for all descriptions very firm, with light receipts from the mines, as well as scarcity of the manufactured articles. Sheathing is in unabated demand at 72c; yellow sheathing metal at 54c per ₱, 5 months. Bolts and Brazier's Copper selling at 72c; Yellow Metal Bolts at 54c. Ingot Copper, of the best American brands, has of late been in active demand for export, and the product of the Lake Superior mines having been largely taken for this purpose, the home markets of consumption have been left very bare. Minnesota is particularly scarce, and wanted at 55c, other descriptions held at 52@54c per ₱, cash. Old Copper selling at 48@49c per ₱, cash.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Pig Iron Market.

Iron—The market for Scotch Pig is dull; and with heavy stocks pressing upon it, prices have declined, but are still relatively higher than for the domestic articles. Sales of No. 1, various brands, at $80@81 per ton, cash. American is scarce, the production having lately fallen off, owing to the 40 days' enlistment of Pennsylvania miners and operatives. Sales of No. 1 in small lots at $72 50@75 per ton, cash, principally at the latter figure. The late advance in Bar Iron is well sustained, with sales of English at $210@220 for common and $220@235 for refined. Russia Sheet nominal at 32@35c, and English do at 9½@12c per ₱. Nails steady at 10c per ₱, cash, for assorted sizes.—*Bulletin.*

Baltimore Pig Iron Market.

IRON—There is very little demand, but prices are nominally unchanged. We quote as follows:

Baltimore Forge Pig and Wheel—Sales $85 00@86 00.

Anthracite No. 1—$75 00; do No. 2, $72 00; do No. 3, $70 00.

Scotch Pig—Sales at $85 00.

Invoice of English Bar, Hoop, &c., are unsaleable except at a loss to importers.

New York Pig Iron Market.

NEW YORK, August 8.

The *Shipping List* says: Bar continues inactive, as for a long time past, and there is no movement except in a dribbling way, from store. Scotch Pig is quiet at $77@78, as to brand, from yard. American Pig is firm, with further sales of 100 tons No 1 at $74 less 2 per cent; 200 No 2 at $72 net, and 500 do white and mottled Wm Penn at $67 50, delivered at Philadelphia. A small invoice West India wrought and cast scrap brought $30 and $50 respectively, cash.

Chicago Pig Iron Market.

In fair demand and steady. We quote:

Scotch Pig, No 1	$95 00
Massillon, No 1	90 00
Massillon, No 2	85 00
Union Pig Iron, A No 1	90 00
Union Pig Iron, No 2	87 50
Union Pig Iron, B No 1	85 00
Union Pig Iron, B No 2	80 00
Lake Superior	80 00

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Wednesday, August 10, 1864.

Business yesterday was dull, for the best of all reasons, there being no Crude oil in the market to operate with, whilst the entire receipts by the Allegheny river only amounted to 98 barrels. Pretty much all the Crude that was for sale was disposed of Monday, and that not sold was forwarded to Philadelphia for shipment to Europe. The active demand which has ruled in this market for some time past for Crude and Refined bonded, has tended to maintain the present rates. Our latest accounts from New York report a firm market with a fair demand at the outside prices. Free oil has been neglected, no sales having been reported for some time past. The following is all the information we were able to obtain:

Crude Oil—We have no sales to record, the sales of the previous day having taken all that was on hand. The nominal rates were as follows: 57c, packages returned, and 62c, packages included. Amber, or Greene county oil, sold 60c, packages to be returned. Further sales were made, deliverable in Philadelphia, at 49c.

Refined Oil—The market was firm, and we have no sales to record. There was, however, more enquiry, and we quote Bonded for September delivery at 80c. This figure, with one per cent. off, was refused for Tuesday, but of course this figure could only be obtained for a No. 1 article. The exports East of Refined continues large. One firm alone have shipped over 8,000 bbls to New York since the 26th of July. Not a slow business for one house.

Residuum—Was firm with a good demand, and further sales were made at $7,00@7,25 ₱ bbl.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

G. S. Long.....98 bbls.

Imports Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

W. H. Byram, 28 casks crude for Boston.

S. McMahon, 140 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Brewer, Burke & Co., 70 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Waring & King, 50 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Imports per Cleve'd and Pitts'b'gh R. R.

Hitchcock & McCreery 93 sacks corn; Schultz Son & Co, 4 firkins butter, 5 boxes cheese; A & S Wolter 50 bbls green apples, 2 bbls potatoes; Felt & Co 4 rolls leather; L H Voight 25 bbls apples; Fleming & Co 38 bbls apples; Jas Bowers bal moving; Jas A Mcguire 1 hhd tobacco; D McKee 1 do do; J Grazier 1 do do; P C Tucker lot moving; Hartman & Bro 80 bbls flour; Simpson & Knox 190 sacks corn; Thos Bell 150 do do.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

Manly & Co 2 cars iron; W P Eels & Co, 60 bbls salt; Kepp L & Co, 60 do do; Calvin Hocks, 33 sks oats; A Dougherty, 10 do do; M Donnell, 10 do do; S Bradley, 7 sacks wool; J Willery, 6 rolls leather; J Watson, 29 sheep; A McMath, 24 bush oats; G Richey, 15 do apples; Boyd, 11 do potatoes.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—

Culp & S, 75 bbls flour; J Moorhead, 3 cars metal; J Knox & Co, 25 sks plaid goods; H L Fahnestock & Co, 10 bbls oil; G W Smith, 50 barrels whisky; Arsenal, 145 boxes guns; J B Young & Co, 1 car lumber.

The Stock of Provisions in the West.

Messrs. Phillips, Sledge & Co., Provision Brokers of Cincinnati, have issued a circular giving the stock of provisions in the cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, Madison, Ind., and Pittsburg.

The stocks at the different points are as follows.

CINCINNATI STOCK.

Clear bulk sides, lbs	1,000,000
Clear rib bulk sides, lbs	750,000
Rib bulk sides, lbs	5,315,000
Clear bacon sides, lbs	120,000
Clear rib bacon sides, lbs	190,000
Rib bacon sides, lbs	220,000
Total sides, lbs	7,595,000
Bacon shoulders, lbs	300,000
Bulk shoulders, lbs	3,136,000
Total shoulders, lbs	3,4 6,000
Bulk hams, lbs	1,5,000
Bacon plain hams, lbs	570,000
Sugar cured hams, "	1,426,500
Total hams, lbs	2,101,500
Mess pork, bbls	8,000
Prime mess, bbls	200
Prime lard, tcs	11,350
Prime lard, kegs	800

ST. LOUIS STOCKS.

Sides, rib and clear, bulk and bacon, lbs	3,000,000
Bulk and bacon shoulders, lbs	1,200,000
Sugar cured hams, lbs	1,250,000
Plain hams, lbs	187,000
Mess and prime mess pork, bbls	7,000
Lard, tcs	15,000

(of which between 6,000 and 7,000 are in the hands of manufacturers.)

CHICAGO STOCKS.

Bulk shoulders, lbs	1,300,000
Dry salt hams, lbs	200,000
Sugar cured hams, lbs	180,000
Mess and prime mess pork, bbls	10,000
Lard, prime, tcs	10,000

No sides of any kind.

LOUISVILLE STOCKS.

Rib bulk sides, lbs	97,000
Clear bulk sides, lbs	650,000
Clear bacon side, lbs	1,000,000
Clear bacon sides, old, lbs	150,000
Bulk shoulders, lbs	200,000
Bacon shoulders, lbs	100,000
Sugar cured hams, lbs	150,000
Plain hams, lbs	120,000
Mess pork, bbls	800
Mess pork, bbls	231
Lard, prime, tcs	2,430

MADISON (IND.) STOCKS.

Clear bacon sides, lbs	20,000
Bacon shoulders, lbs	25,000
Plain hams, lbs	5,000
Sugar cured hams, lbs	70,000
Bulk clear sides, lbs	147,000

PITTSBURGH STOCKS.

All we have from this point is about 1,500,000 lbs shoulder, bulk and bacon.

The above shows not an excessive stock of shoulder, sides or mess pork. Lard seems to be in good supply, as well as hams. Of the mess pork 500 bbls in this city is old, and 600 tierces of tre lard. The interior points are nearly bare of stock, so much so that we are almost daily shipping hams to this point.

On the Upper Mississippi river the stocks are light: 5,000 bbls of pork, we think, will cover all held outside of points named above, and as for bacon and bulk meats, they are generally concentrated in the cities.

The total amount is as follows:

Bulk meats, bacon and hams	24,475,500
Mess pork, bbls	26,150
Lard in tierces	38,380
Lard in kegs	800

Boston Coffee Market.

COFFEE—We note a little more animation in the market, the exhaustion of stocks in the hands of the trade having compelled a movement to the right quarter, supplying the immediate wants for consumption. The bulk of transactions, however, are still for export account, and it is probable that a large portion of the heavy stocks now held by importers will find its way to a foreign market. In St. Domingo, we notice sales of 250 bags common at 31c, 40 do Cape at 33c, both lots in bond, and 250 do Jeremie, for consumption, on private terms. In Java, sales small lots at 55c ₱ lb, cash.

The stock of Coffee in first hands August 1, as made up by Hall, Hildreth & Co., brokers was as follows:

		1864.	1863.
St. Domingo	bags	2,684	1,058
do Cape	"	1,683	8,868
Africans	"	363	—
Ceylon	"	187	—
Manilla	"	138	—
Java	"	—	150
Bombay	"	76	—
African,	pockets,	—	70
Java	"	1,000	—
Total packages		5,931	5,146

Boston Oil Trade.

The market for Linseed is dull, and prices are a shade lower. Sales small lots at 1 73@1 75 ₱ gallon, cash. Lard Oil is dull, and prices have shaded off. Sales No. 1 at 1 58@1 65, and extra western at $1 60@1 70. Neatsfoot Oil is scarce and firm. Sales of distilled at $1 40@1 45; saponified, $1 50@1 55. Fish Oil is in demand at very full prices; sales at $39@42 ₱ bbl for Shore, Bank and straits. Sperm is steady; sales at 2 30@2 35. Refined, $2 60 ₱ gallon. Whale is also firm; sales of Crude at $1 45, now held at $1 50; Refined, $1 60. Newton Oil Co.'s Sperm Lubricating Oil in steady demand at $1 25 for light, and $1 50 for heavy.

For Petroleum there has been a good shipping inquiry since our last, but trade is embarrassed by the diverse views of buyers and sellers the latter claiming an advance upon last week's rates, which is realized with difficulty, as most of the foreign orders are limited, and the duty paid article is also in good consumptive demand, and prices have advanced a shade both for Crude and Refined. We quote sales of Crude at 53@55c; Refined at 85@86c, in bond, and 90@95c ₱ gallon, duty paid, including Kerosene. Naptha is selling at 40@45c ₱ gallon. In Paraffine, sales 8,000 lbs Crude at 14c ₱ lb.—*Bulletin.*

Toledo Market.

Our market was moderately active this forenoon, and about 27,000 busts of Grain changed hands, but as these sales were lower and market dull. Amber Michigan Wheat declined 1c, and No. 2 red 1½c. Yesterday, P. M. Corn declined 2c, and to-day it is very dull, without sales. Flour is also dull; no inquiry. Oats have declined, and there is a difference of 4c between prices of new and old.

Flour—No transactions.

Wheat—Sales 7,000 bush No. 1 red at $2 16; 2,000 bush, 2,0 0 bush, 1,000 bush and 2,000 bush No. 1 red at $2 16; 1,000 bush (D. & M.) No. 1 red at $2 15; 5,000 bush, 1,000 bush and 1,000 bush (D. & M.) per Michigan at $2 19; 400 bush rejected (D. & M.) red at $1 70; 1,400 bush, 600 bush and 700 bush No. 2 red at $2 12½.

Corn—Sale yesterday, after our report, of 4,000 bush No. 1 at $1 53—a decline of 2c on former quotations. To-day the market is dull—no sales.

Oats—Sale 700 bush old at 80c; 576 bush new at 76c.

Rye—$1 28@1 30.

Barley—Spring, $1 25; winter, $1 30.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—Market active at advanced rates on all grades. Breaks consist of 330 hhds, of which 281 were sold at the following rates: lugs, $10 to $16; common shipping leaf, $16 to $25; medium do, at $22 to $28; good do, $29 to $36 75. common manufacturing at $29 to $35; good do at $35 to $50; fine do at $50 at $100 ₱ 100 lbs. On Saturday one hhd of fancy, raised by Mr. W. T. Bibb, of Pike county, sold at Chiles' warehouse at $207 ₱ 100 lbs. Bids on 49 hhds were rejected.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

The sales of Leaf Tobacco at Morris & Chalfant's Warehouse were 62 hhds as follows; 9 at $8 75@10, 7 at $10 50@12 25, 8 at $13@14 75, 6 at $15 @17, 8 at $18 25@20, 7 at 22@23 50, 6 at 24 25@26 25, 1 at 26 50@28, 1 at 29, Kentucky; 1 at 29 50, do; 1 at 34, do. Receipts good and prices advancing.

Sugar and Molasses.

There is good news from Porto Rico for those who like their tea and coffee sweetened, that is, to such as can afford to use those now high-priced luxuries. Advices from that Island, 25th July last, report a prospect of a bountiful crop of sugar and molasses. A great deal of rain had fallen, and the cane was thrifty.

Weekly Review of the Oil Business.

The market has rullied very dull for the past week, and the tendency of prices have been downward. We have heard of small sales as low as $7,50 per barrel at the wells. We think that this is the lowest figure that oil will reach. The reasons for the low prices that have prevailed of late, are the legitimate ones. All the leading articles of commerce have declined, and owing to the unsettled state of financial matters, operators have only transacted to a nominal extent.

The prospect is getting better, we think, and parties who have failed to purchase their supply within the past two weeks, will have to pay higher prices in the future. We give as the ruling quotations, at the well $8 per barrel. The stock on hand has accumulated considerably. The daily production is fair. Great excitement exists in relation to the territory on Cherry Run. The whole flats for some distance above Fisher have been leased, and are now being prospected with an excellent show of success. Developments on the river are progressing favorably. The market closes quiet, with a better feeling. The recent rains have caused a rise of about 20 inches in the river, but is now falling fast. Freights to Pittsburgh, $1 70.

The following are the amounts of oil received and shipped from our principal warehouses for the week ending Tuesday last.

SHIRK & CO'S WAREHOUSE.

Number of barrels oil received	1,173
" " shipped	984
Empty barrels received	1,915

PARKER & CASTLE.

Number of barrels oil received	1,225
" " shipped	1,050
Empty barrels received	1,575

Saltpetre.

From the Commercial Bulletin.

BOSTON, July 30th, 1864.

There has been nothing out of the usual course during the month. Business in all the great staples has been dull, but the increased cost of importing has rather had the effect to advance in views of holders, and we quote asking price at the close at 26 to 27c, but we know of no sales at over 25c yet.

The arrivals during the month have been the "Monitor" and "Moonlight" at this port, with 7,280 bags, and a few bags coastwise. Our Calcutta advices of June 8th, with a good stock and less demand for England and America. We quote a decline from our last quotations. London advices of July 8th report an active demand, and, although upwards of 6,000 bags changed hands during the week, prices are fully 3c lower.

Stock in England, 10,876 tons, against 8,457 tons in 1863.

Ships to arrive.	Clearances.		
Colbert	Feb. 22	S. F	2,753
Granite State	Mch. 16		3,550
Hope	Mch. 29		2,886
Nutwood	April 7		2,502
Cutwater	April 23	N. Y.	3,980
Rutland	April 23		3,194
National Eagle	April 28		1,531
Archer	May 16		2,668
Ellen Foster	June 6		1,708
			24,792
	LOADING.		
Gen. Cobb		N. Y.	727
Tanjore			1,865
Gem of the Ocean			2,891
			5,483

Whole number to arrive by 12 ships.....30,275

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, JULY 31.

	1864.	1863.	1862.
Number of bags to arrive	30,275	28,744	46,320
Stock in Importers' and Speculators' hands	15,338	19,500	1,355
Arrivals during the month	7,289